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THE ISLE OF PINES

Statement Is Made by American Resident.

REASONS ARE GIVEN TO SUPPORT CLAIM

The Controversy Must Be Settled by Treaty.

Some Facts Relative to Former Rulings of the State Department Are Given in the Statement—President and Secretary Root Are Blamed for the Reversal of Former Decisions by the Department.

Havana, Dec. 7.—A prominent American resident of Nova Gerona, Isle of Pines, who arrived here today, made the following statement:

"The recent action of American citizens, residents of the Isle of Pines, who have peacefully repudiated Cuban authority and have tried to set up a provisional government as Americans on American territory, has been variously denounced by American newspapers as everything from farce comedy to secession, revolution and treason.

"The facts are, however, that Americans there are only attempting to throw off a yoke placed upon them by Cuba through the neglect or connivance of the state department, a single department of the United States government.

"Americans here relied on the official assurances of other departments of the United States government that they were on American soil and under the protection of the American flag before they invested their capital.

Why Island Is American.

"Here are the reasons for stating that the Isle of Pines is American territory.

"By the treaty of Paris, Spain ceded all her West Indian possessions to the United States except Cuba, and in Cuba Spain relinquished all sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"At the session of the peace commissioners October 21, 1898, Spain admitted the United States' claim 'of sovereignty over Porto Rico, and the other islands surrounding Cuba, which will under the independence of Cuba be impossible without the good will of the United States, which will always have Cuba at its mercy through control of islands which enclose it as in a band of iron.'

"August 14, 1899, the war department, in reply to an inquiry, said:

"'The Isle of Pines was ceded by Spain to the United States and is therefore a part of our territory.'

So Shown by Maps.

"Official maps published by the government at Washington show the Isle of Pines as American territory, just as they show Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii.

"Secretary Hay also stated openly that he had no doubt the Isle of Pines became American territory under the terms of the treaty with Spain. No question was raised until November, 1900, then the enterprise of Americans there gave a value to our island and Cuba began to protest against being deprived of a valuable territory, which it claimed belonged to Cubans geographically and politically.

"The first indication that the American government was willing to entertain any doubt as to the question of sovereignty is furnished by the Platt amendment of March 2, 1901, and congress only conceded that the question should be adjusted by treaty. Up to date, the Isle of Pines remains United States territory, for neither congress nor Cuba has made any positive enactment.

Another Indication.

"May 16, 1902, the secretary of war ordered the military government of the Isle of Pines to continue as such after Cuba had been handed over to the Cubans. This order was ignored or disobeyed by General Wood, military governor of Cuba, and May 20, 1902, the Isle of Pines and the island of Cuba passed into the hands of the Cuban government, inaugurated that day.

"The United States treasury department today refuses to recognize the Isle of Pines as Cuban territory.

"No treaty ceding the Isle of Pines to Cuba has been ratified and we Americans of the Isle of Pines claim that we are still on American soil and should be under American protection. We have succeeded for two years in preventing the confirmation of a treaty which would deprive us of our birthright, but the entire strength of the administration at Washington has been and no doubt will be exerted to put us under the control of the Cubans, an alien people."

Not So Revolutionary.

Cincinnati Dec. 7.—A letter received yesterday from Ernest T. Fries, former Cincinnatian, now a resident of the Isle of Pines, by his brothers in this city, is the first from there since the Americans on the island, among them many Cincinnatians, revolted against the Cuban government a few weeks ago. Mr. Fries was elected chief justice of the territorial government. In part the letter reads:

"After all, what we did was not so revolutionary as some of the Cuban despatches have it. We simply met as a body of American citizens to adopt some plan whereby we could demand recognition of our own government, and concluded that this was the best way.

"We expected to create something of a sensation, and we have, perhaps, succeeded, but we never had any intention of usurping the rights of or attempting to overthrow the existing government until we received the recognition that is due us from our United States government.

No Overt Act Committed.

"We have committed no overt act and none of us is in favor of doing so at this time. I have no idea that even if we get the recognition desired the election of officials would stand.

"Last Saturday, November 25, there was another meeting, which confirmed the action of the preceding meeting and the election of the officers. The night before this meeting, the natives were detected purchasing machetes and acting queerly.

"Later on, they were seen going in droves to the town of Nueva Cerona. We were puzzled and had no idea as to their intentions, and some expressed fear of bloodshed.

"On the morning of the meeting, Nueva Gerona was patrolled by a large body of natives, many stores were closed and a general feeling that that violence was imminent pervaded the town.

Demand Explanation.

"A committee of determined Americans waited upon the alcalde and demanded an explanation. He replied that he had information which led him to believe that the Americans were going to take possession and drive the officials off the island and that he had felt it his duty to take precaution against such an event.

"He was assured that our intentions were very different, and with his mistaken impression corrected, was favorably inclined toward us.

"Matters are at a standstill, and we are waiting for word from the United States, hoping meanwhile that favorable action will be taken on our appeal."

MUST DIE IN CHAIR

Attorney Patrick Has a Re-Hearing in Supreme Court.

MAKES A PLEA IN IN HIS OWN BEHALF

The Court Imposes Sentence of Death January 22.

Notice Is Filed of an Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by Patrick's Attorneys. Application Will Stay Execution of Sentence—Patrick Is Returned to Sing Sing Prison.

New York, Dec. 7.—After making a final personal plea to the court in his own behalf, Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, convicted of the murder of Millionaire William M. Rice, was sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning Jan. 22 next. Sentence was pronounced by Justice Rogers in the criminal branch of the state supreme court. Notice at once was given that an appeal to the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error will be taken. The application for the writ, it is said, will act as a stay of execution. Patrick was taken back to Sing Sing.

When Patrick had been allowed to proceed in his own behalf he urged that there was no direct evidence that Rice had been killed, and reiterated his claim that he had been convicted on manufactured evidence. Justice Rogers then ordered Patrick to stand up, and sentence was pronounced.

SIXTEEN ARE DEAD

Scores Are Injured in a Collision at Midnight.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MEET

Flyer Runs Fast To Make Up Lost Time.

The Track Is Torn Up in a Terrible Manner and the Cars of the Passenger Train Are Demolished. Wreckage Takes Fire—Four of Dead Are Incinerated—Misreading of Orders the Cause.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 7.—No. 2, the eastbound Overland limited on the Union Pacific met a westbound freight train, head-end, at Wilkins, four miles east of Green River, Wyoming, at midnight, while traveling at the rate of a mile a minute. Sixteen are dead and scores are injured.

Among the dead are the engineers and firemen of both trains, the conductor and head brakeman of the freight train, four postal clerks and the entire crew of the dining car of the flyer. The track was torn up in a terrible manner and the cars of the flyer were demolished and thrown from the tracks. The flyer was running at high rate speed to make up an hour's lost time, and the freight was also running at high speed to make Green River for the flyer.

A mistake in orders was the cause of the accident, it is claimed. The wreckage is burning, and many of the dead may be incinerated. Wilkins is in the extreme western part of Wyoming.

The Awful Impact.

The impact of the monster locomotives followed by the heavy Pullman cars and the heavily laden freight cars tore up the track, demolished and telescoped the freight cars and locked the engines securely together. The combination dynamo, baggage and buffet cars were thrown on top of the flyer's locomotive and the one mail car was split in twain and thrown high into the air. The dining car, which followed the mail and buffet cars, was partially demolished and derailed.

Late this afternoon it is said that nine were killed, four of whom were incinerated and eighteen injured. Twelve cars were burned.

FATHER SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER

In Presence of Her Lover She Is Fatally Wounded.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 7.—At the village of Shipman, near here, Jacob Beltz is alleged to have attempted to kill Sophia Beltz, his daughter, and her suitor, Sam Miller, yesterday. Beltz has been separated from his family for some time. He went to the home of his wife, it is said, and with a shotgun, shot the two young people. The girl is not expected to live, but Miller is only slightly wounded.

Beltz was arrested.

MARSHAL OYAMA ARRIVES AT TOKYO

The Victorious General Is Welcomed by Great Crowds.

Tokyo, Dec. 7.—Field Marshal Oyama, accompanied by his staff, entered this city this morning.

The weather was inclement, but notwithstanding that fact, the people turned out in great crowds to welcome their hero. The magnitude of his reception was equal to that given to Admiral Togo on the occasion of his formal entry into the city. A general holiday was declared. Oyama was driven direct to the palace.

BASKET-BALL GAME OPENS WITH PRAYER

Ministers' Sons Play Business Men at Alliance.

Alliance, O., Dec. 7.—New features in basket-ball reform were introduced at Mount Union college last night when a team of ministers' sons played a business men's sons team.

Before the game, all assembled in the middle of the floor and bowed heads. One offered prayer. Then they rushed into the game. The ministers' sons won, thirty-one to sixteen.

JUDGE GARY. MRS. GARY.

THE ROMANCE OF A GREAT STEEL KING.

The latest exploit of Cupid in which New York city is just now very much interested affects Judge Elbert H. Gary, the real head of the great United States Steel corporation. About four years ago Judge Gary, who was a widower, met Mrs. Emma P. Scott, a strikingly handsome widow. There was no sudden wooing, and it was not until a short time ago that they decided to get married. The decision once made, the wedding followed in short order. Judge Gary is nearing the sixty mark, while his bride is more than twenty years his junior. Judge Gary was the president of the Federal Steel company up to the time of its absorption by the United States Steel corporation, in which he has since been chairman of the board of directors.

SENTENCE OF DEATH

Father Gapon, Former Labor Leader, Under the Ban.

IS SENTENCED TO DIE BY COMMITTEE

Treachery to the Cause of the Peasantry Alleged.

Seven Workmen Named To Try the Priest for Having Had Traitorous Negotiations with the Government. The Revolutionary Propaganda Is Active in Provinces — Ten Thousand Rifles Are Seized.

[BULLETIN.]

Vienna, Dec. 7.—Fugitives who have arrived here state that the conditions in Odessa and Bessarabia are desperate. During the rioting of the last few days, they assert, 8,000 persons, including many students, have been killed. The governor has posted placards about the city giving notice that the troops will fire upon the people at the least provocation.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—Via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 7.—Father Gapon, leader of the workingmen at the inception of the labor troubles nearly a year ago, which led up to the present revolutionary movement, was today condemned to death by a tribunal named by the central revolutionary committee. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence. Treachery to the cause of the people is the charge made against Father Gapon on which the revolutionists condemned him.

On his return recently to Russia, after being abroad, where he was compelled to flee after "red Sunday," Father Gapon argued strongly against a continuance of the strikes which have become of such frequent occurrence in Russia. Immediately the revolutionary leaders declared he had been influenced by the government.

Today the central revolutionary committee named a tribunal of seven workmen to try him on the charge of treachery to the people's cause and of having had traitorous negotiations with the government.

Summoned To Appear.

Father Gapon was summoned by a formal communication to appear and answer the charge, but he did not do so. The trial was held in his absence and both written and verbal testimony was offered before the tribunal. A unanimous verdict was returned, finding him guilty and condemning him to death. Subsequently the central committee affirmed the sentence of the tribunal and proclaimed the necessity of executing the former priest.

A fight occurred last night between Cossacks and strikers in which over 100 persons were seriously hurt. The strikers tried to hold a meeting, which the Cossacks broke up. The troopers rode among the strikers, using their nagaikas with terrible effect.

The secret police are taking photographs of the strike leaders whenever an opportunity presents with the object in view of being able to identify them for trial in case the government ever gets the upper hand.

Program Is Rampant.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—Via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 7.—Word has been received by the revolutionary leaders over the secret telegraph system which they have established by "tapping" the telegraph wires and placing instruments in their headquarters, that the revolutionary propaganda is rampant in many provinces. These reports come from various points in the empire and show that the people are rising against the government.

In several provinces the government officials have been deposed and committees of public safety are now governing many towns and small cities. The revolutionists declare that mutineers at Ekaterinoslav captured the arsenal and seized 10,000 rifles, which were distributed to the people.

Surrenders to Mutineers.

The town of Novorossisk has surrendered to mutineers. At Elizabethpol a mutiny has begun. There has been fighting at Askahand. Similar reports as to the progress of the revolutionary movement have been received from other towns. None of the provincial governments has been able to concentrate troops to oppose the revolutionists, owing to the fact that the telegraph system has been tied up by the strike. This has given an opportunity for the revolutionists to make good headway in organizing their movement.

Three squadrons of cavalry mutinied in St. Petersburg today. They refused to reply to the salute of their commander. The latter fled, fearing he would be assassinated.

The financial panic continues in St. Petersburg, and everyone believes a money crash must come before the end of the month unless the government seizes the money of the church and devotes it to public use. Deposits to the amount of $100,000,000 have been withdrawn from the banks within the last few weeks. The money has either been sent abroad or is being hoarded in private houses.

Depew Won't Resign.

New York, Dec. 7.—Senator Depew, who returned from Washington today, denies the report that he will resign his seat in the United States senate.

REPORT ON CURRENCY

Comptroller Ridgely Suggests Change of Banking Law.

WOULD GUARD AGAINST FRAUD

Bank Failures May Be Greatly Minimized.

Bankers Should Co-Operate with the Comptroller and Examiners—Nearly All Failures Are Due to Bad Management or Lack of Judgment and the Attempt To Hide It—Plan of the Comptroller.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The annual report of William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, recommends that congress amend the national banking law so as to permit banks to loan up to ten per cent. of their unimpaired capital and surplus to a single individual firm or corporation, instead of only ten per cent. of their capital, as the law now reads. He says a very large number of excess loans have been reported, but that there is no way at present to discipline an offending bank, except by taking away its charter. This the comptroller is reluctant to do. He believes a less rigorous punishment should be provided, so that the law could be lived up to strictly.

"At present," he says, "there is no penalty but death to the corporation for what is alone no more than a serious misdemeanor."

Discussing the matter of national bank examinations, the comptroller urgently recommends the substitution of the salary system for that of fees for examiners. Liberal compensation should be provided in order to attract experts to the service.

Better Supervision.

"The more thorough and efficient the supervision," he says, "the more surely and quickly frauds will be discovered and the mere fear of detection will tend to prevent them, but they cannot be surely and in every case prevented by any practical means outside of the bank.

"With careful and efficient work on the part of examiners, aided by intelligent and thorough letters of criticism, based on the examiners' reports, any board of bank directors of fair intelligence, with an honest desire to obey the law, can, by co-operating with the examiner and the comptroller, make the failure of their bank practically, if not absolutely,

Continued on Page Three.

HE IS SHOT BY WOMAN

Lieutenant General Sakharoff Is Instantly Killed.

SLAYER BELONGS TO THE FLYING COLUMN

The General Orders Brutal Whippings in Saratoff.

Officer Had Been Deputed To Visit the Province of Saratoff for the Purpose of Quelling the Agrarian Riots—Dictator Demanded by the Reactionaries—Mutinies of Garrisons—Witte's Task.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5 (via Eydtkuhnen, Prussia, Dec. 7).—Lieutenant General Sakharoff, the former minister of war, was assassinated today. The government has deputed General Sakharoff to visit the province of Saratoff for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there. A woman belonging to the so-called 'flying columns' of the revolutionary movement called at the house of the governor at Saratoff at noon today and asked to see General Sakharoff. She fired three revolver shots at the general, killing him on the spot. The dings reached St. Petersburg toni. Count Witte charged Lieutenant General Rudiger, minister of war, with the task of breaking the news to Madame Sakharoff.

The newspapers here printed harrowing details of the whipping, by order of General Sakharoff, of the peasants whom he was sent to pacify.

The situation throughout the nation does not clear. The worst features of the extension of the troubles in the army are coming in slowly from diverse regions. The mutinies at Kieff and Voronezh are not yet quelled, and it is now reported that outbreaks have occurred among various regiments in Poland.

The telegraphers tried to meet at the hall of the technical society to discuss the ways and means to keep up the strike, but they were compelled to disperse by a police captain, backed up by a squadron of Cossacks, on the ground that they were violating the regulations. The League of Leagues has called on the workmen and on all friends of freedom to donate a day's wages to the cause of the telegraphers, and has warned the railroad telegraph operators that they must cease to transmit any except service messages.

Premier Witte's task is hourly becoming harder, and many persons sincerely believe that his downfall is imminent. The reactionary influences are now openly clamoring for repression and a dictator. In the meantime the distracted premier continues his negotiations with the zemstvoists, whose aid in the present crisis he regards as vital.

The delegation sent by the zemstvo congress to consult with Count Witte addressed a communication to the premier in which they pointed out that they were not speaking for themselves, but for the great mass of the people of the country, when they demanded universal suffrage. They said it was a fact that universal suffrage would be contrary to their interests, but that only thereby could the country be saved from anarchy and ruin.

The so-called landlords' congress at Moscow, which was comprised of representatives of a number of reactionary organizations, like the Banner Bearers and Holy Alliance of Russian Patriots, seemed to have the cue to attack Premier Witte. Detailed mail reports of the sessions show that the congress bitterly assailed the premier, who, the speakers said, was leading Russia to perdition, and pronounced for the emperor and the antiquated zemsky zobor.

Troops Rebel at Moscow.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg dated Dec. 5 says that 22 were killed and 40 wounded at Kieff after a regular battle. A dispatch of the same date from St. Petersburg to another news agency, sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, says that three battalions of infantry at Moscow have mutinied, but no details are given. The same dispatch says that a general strike has been declared at Kharkoff.

Officials Under Arrest.

Moscow, Dec. 5 (via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 7).—M. Panfeenenk, president of the bureau of the congress of postal and telegraph officials, and other members of the bureau, were arrested.

Jewish Relief Fund.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Jewish relief fund is now $1,070,763.07.

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CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

Jury Returns Its Verdict in the Common Pleas Court.

VALUE OF VARIOUS PARK SITES FIXED

Verdict Is Returned After Seven Hours of Deliberation—Crowd Assembled To Hear Verdict Is Worn Out by Long Wait and Only Court Officers Hear the Return.

To buy all of the land which has been condemned for public parks, the city must pay $33,465, this being the aggregate of the values placed on all of the tracts of land chosen for parks by the council.

The valuation was made in the verdict submitted at 1 a. m. Thursday by the jury which heard the city's public park condemnation proceedings in the court of common pleas during the past three days.

The jury deliberated on the question for more than seven hours, having retired shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The hearing of the case, which began Monday morning, closed Wednesday afternoon with lengthy arguments by City Solicitor Donithen and the various attorneys representing the citizens whose land was to be condemned.

During the three days about 120 witnesses were examined, all of whom were asked merely to express their opinion as to the probable value of the different tracts of land.

When the jury brought in its verdict, all that remained of the large crowd which had assembled between 6 and 7 o'clock expecting an early verdict, were Judge B. G. Young, Court Bailiff Pearl Sells, Deputy Clerk Charles Dee and one attorney.

The value of tract No. 1, comprising twenty acres of the "open woods" north of the city, owned by Ezra Campbell, the jury placed at $8,000.

For tract No. 2, twenty acres of partly wooded land adjoining the Campbell piece, and owned by Irene L. Beerbower, the city must pay $4,500. Besides this consideration, Mrs. Beerbower will have the right to claim $500 for damages to the remainder of her land.

In accordance with an agreement reached by City Solicitor Donithen and the attorneys for Louisa Eberl during the progress of the condemnation proceedings, the jury ruled that the city must pay $825 for the one acre of the Eberl farm south of town. The solicitor also agreed on the part of the city on the price of the 31.49 acres south of the city owned by Effie J. and Naomi O Uncapher. The jury placed the value of the Uncapher land at $8,840 in view of the agreement.

The Bolander tract of three acres south of the city was valued at $2,800 by the jury, this high valuation being due to the fact that the Bolander homestead is located on the land.

The valuation placed on the twenty-six acre tract at the east end of the street railway, controlled by I. A. Merchant and others as executors of the will of the late John T. Merchant, was $8,000.

The price to be paid for the two lots opposite the C. E. Sawyer sanatorium, chosen for the Carnegie library site, is $7,500, this valuation having been agreed upon by the council and Dr. Sawyer a year ago.

The alimony proceeding brought in the court of common pleas by Mary Cline against William Cline has been settled, the defendant paying costs.

In the court of common pleas, Thursday, the suit of A. D. Dickerson against J. F. McClinton was heard. This suit has been pending in the local courts for two years, and was recently remanded back from the circuit court.

The suit relates to a promissory note given by McClinton to Dickerson for a loan of $109. Dickerson sues for the principal and interest. McClinton admits having given the note, but claims it is outlawed. Dickerson asserts that a five dollar indorsement made several years ago renews the note's legality.

In the court of common pleas Dickerson was given judgment for $209, but in the circuit court the judgment was reversed on account of an error made by the common pleas judge in charging the jury.

The attorneys in the case are L. C. Barker and J. W. McCarron of Galion and J. C. McNally, representing Dickerson; J. G. Meuser of Galion and L. E. Myers, representing McClinton.

Miss Mary Kraner, the woman residing south of town who was arrested several weeks ago on a charge of having adulterated milk sold to Marion customers, and who was fined $50 in the court of Justice H. C. Thompson, has filed a bill of exceptions in the court of common pleas. Justice Thompson refused to grant Miss Kraner a new trial, and, she, through her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, has appealed the case.

Following the mysterious disappearance of M. A. Grimes, a La Rue hotel man, several months ago, the International Harvester company, through its attorney, E. T. Boyd, has brought suit in the court of common pleas to foreclose a chattel mortgage given as security for three notes aggregating $125 which the company holds against Grimes. The notes were given September 23, 1902, while Grimes was a farmer near DeGraff, for machinery which he purchased.

March 21, 1905, Grimes moved from DeGraff to this county, giving up farming to take charge of the National hotel at La Rue. To secure the notes held by the International Harvester company, Grimes gave a chattel mortgage on his hotel furniture. Several months ago he disappeared, and according to the petition filed by the harvester company, he attempted to take the mortgaged property with him.

City Solicitor Donithen has reached an agreement with the attorneys for the Uncapher and Eberl heirs on the price of their land. The city agrees, in case it wants to buy this land, to pay the Uncaphers $250 per acre and to pay the Eberl heirs $850 for the one acre of their land which is to be condemned.

In the suit brought by J. D. and J. B. Guthery against Thomas Longberry and others, J. B. Guthery has entered a motion to have a conditional revivor of judgment granted. J. D. Guthery has died since the suit was started and J. B. Guthery seeks to obtain judgment for himself.

Guthery asks for judgment for $135 with interest from January 8, 1895, when the original suit was begun. Judge Young has granted the conditional revivor with the understanding that Guthery shall present his cause by January 6.

Legal proceedings are still in progress as a result of Robert A. Glick having been ousted from the Crowley business block at La Rue on July 26. Mrs. Mary Crowley, owner of the block, Wednesday filed a motion in the court of common pleas asking that Glick be restrained from trying to regain possession of the property. Judge J. C. Tobias has granted temporary injunction to restrain the local court from molesting Mrs. Crowley, who with her husband is now conducting a clothing business in the block formerly occupied by Glick. Mrs. Crowley has furnished a bond of $300.

Cordelia Fadely, through her attorney, H. E. Hill, Wednesday filed a petition in the court of common pleas asking for alimony from Orley Fadely, to whom she was married in Green Camp, January 1, 1905. Mrs. Fadely claims that she has been deserted by her husband and that she is compelled to work for a living.

The plaintiff states that previous to her marriage with Fadely her husband owned a house and lot on Marshall street and was part owner of a house and lot in Green Camp. He has sold the Marion property, she says, but still retains his holding at Green Camp. She prays for temporary alimony while her suit is pending and finally for a permanent allmony.

ARE MARRIED IN KENTUCKY

Miss Nellie May Bryan and Mr. Samuel L. Ploch.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE SECRETLY WEDDED

Bride Is an Operator Employed by Marion County Telephone Company—Groom Is a Clerk at the Morey Meat Market—Return to This City After Marriage.

Miss Nellie May Bryan, an operator on the country board at the Marion County Telephone exchange, and Samuel L. Ploch, a clerk at the Morey meat market, at No. 112 west Center street, eloped to Kentucky and were married late Wednesday afternoon. The young people returned to their home in this city, Wednesday evening, and every effort was made to keep the wedding a secret. The bride returned to her duties at the telephone exchange and the groom resumed his position in the meat market as if nothing had happened.

When asked concerning the marriage by a reporter, neither would say just when the wedding took place or who performed the ceremony.

"They promised to keep the marriage license from being published," said the groom, "and we want to keep it mum."

The license was procured at Covington, where the marriage was solemnized.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bryan of No. 600 north State street, and is a charming young woman. Mr Ploch is a son of Mrs. Sarah J. Ploch of No. 116 Olney avenue, and is well known.

A Country Sale—The property of B. F. Hite, deceased, was disposed of at administrator's sale held Friday afternoon at the Hite farm near Brush Ridge. The sale was in charge of John Mongold of this city, and was attended by a large crowd. The property, including farming machinery, wagons, and live stock, was appraised at $1,500 and sold for $1,610. The administrator of the estate is A. B. Hite.

LOCAL COUNCIL WELL PLEASED

Land for Park Purposes Will Likely Be Purchased.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE IS CONTEMPLATED

Council Plans To Build Lake South of the City—Proposed Park Sites Will Not Be Improved Next Summer with One Exception—Council Expected To Act Quickly.

An artificial lake, covering at least one acre, is one of the improvements planned for the land south of the city which the council proposes to purchase for public park purposes. In case the land condemned for park purposes is bought, and it is stated that in all probability the purchase will be made, the lake will be constructed before next summer.

The new Blaine avenue ditch passes directly across the Eberl and Bolander tracts, which have been condemned for park purposes by the city, and it is planned to construct a dam in the ditch so as to hold the water in a natural gulch which is located in the center of the land.

The Eberl and Bolander tracts, which parallel one another east and west, form a total of about four acres and abut on the Prospect pike just outside the city limits. It is planned to construct a fine driveway north of the place where the proposed lake will be situated.

Members of council say that the natural formation of the land is such that it would demand little time and money to form a lake and construct the driveway.

While the council has reached no definite decision on the park question it is stated that the body in all probability will decide to purchase all of the land which has been condemned for park purposes. Members of the council are well pleased with the prices set by the jury which heard the condemnation proceedings.

Action will be taken at the meeting of council next Monday evening, when in all probability, a special bond issue will be authorized to secure money for buying park sites.

A prominent city official stated Thursday that only one park will be improved in any way during the next year, and that will in all probability be the one south of the city. Some work, however, may be done on the Merchant land in case it is purchased.

IT ELECTS OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR

Meeting of Christian Endeavor Society Tuesday Evening.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Free Baptist church held a well-attended meeting, Tuesday evening, at the church on east Center street, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The constitution of the society was revised and other business of minor importance transacted. Following are the names of the new officers:

Miss Ethel Riley, president; Bovell Layman, vice president; T. B. Brickley, secretary; Miss Emma Croft, treasurer; Miss Edith Roberts, organist; Miss Helen Krause, assistant.

The officers will be installed at the next meeting of the society to be held the first Tuesday night in January.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains uncalled for at the local postoffice:

John Adams, Irwin Baker, Thomas Conn, Harvey Davis George Fling, Harrie French, E. Grover, John Hutchinson, Dell Howard, Joe Hall 2, Meade S. Hays, F. O. Irwin, John Krouse, Jack Kell, H. C. McKee, Michael McAuliffe, Nicholas Myers, S. Mauck, W. H. Malone, Scott Miller, Clarence S Moore, D. Myers, colored; Elliot Moore, George W. Perry, Lest Rutherford, H. C. Schweinfurth, H. B. Smith, W. T. Seisinger, E. Stoot, Frederick Swinetord, James Welsh, P. Walters, C. D. Williams, Mrs. M. Wixelbaum, Florence Burns, Mrs. Harry Breese, Flora E Born, Miss Dora Baker, Miss Nell O'Connell, Miss Edna Dick, Mrs. Mary Harmon, Hesikah Pryer, Mrs. Margaret Pfeiffer, Mrs. Emma Reed, Mrs. E. M. Supple, Miss Nellie Wallce, Pierman & Coller, Polan Bros., First National bank, Tomo Jelenic, Stefo Rastovean, Dominic Ramssllc.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Freese Resigns—O. D. Freese has tendered his resignation as president of the Safe Oil company, the same to take effect at once. Mr Freese gives for the cause of his resignation, his inability to properly look after the interests of the company. A meeting of the directors will be held in the near future for the purpose of electing a successor to Mr. Freese.

Agreeably Surprised—Mrs. Tip Penry of Prospect was agreeably surprised at her home at Prospect, Saturdey evening, in honor of her fifty-fourth birthday aniversary. An old-fashioned taffy-pulling was enjoyed.

REGULAR MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association Elects Officers.

Considerable business of importance was transacted at the regular meeting of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association, held in its hall on north Main street Wednesday evening.

The attendance was large and after disposing of the routine business, the officers to serve during the coming year were elected as follows:

Mrs. William Kelly, president; Miss Mary P. Kelly, vice president; Miss Margaret Kelly, second vice president; Miss Katherine Fergus, recording secretary; Miss Anna Curran, assistant recording secretary; Miss Minnie Cusic, financial secretary; Mrs. John Tynan, treasurer; Miss May Kelly, marshal; Mrs. J. O'Keefe, guard; Misses Mary Curran, Alice Burgess and Mamie Ryan, trustees.

MALLEABLE PLANT SOLD

Passes into Hands of Forest City Parties.

THE CONSIDERATION SAID TO BE $35,000

Immense Financial Interests Are Behind the New Owners, Who Will Conduct the Plant Under the Name of the American Malleable Casting Company of Marion.

The plant of the Marion Malleable company, known before the recent reorganization as the Marion Malleable Iron company, has been sold to Cleveland parties, the transfer of ownership to be made on the 15th of the present month. The purchase price is said to be $35,000 in cash.

The corporate name of the purchasing company is revealed by a special telegram to the Star from Columbus, which says:

"The American Malleable Casting company, Marion, Ohio, with $100,000 capital, was incorporated today by W. C. Merrick, Gustave Von Den Steinen, Horace Andrews, W. B. Stewart and Edward A. Kline."

This brief news despatch gives the essential facts in an important industrial deal for Marion. Cleveland parties, only partially revealed by the incorporators named, have purchased the "Malleable Iron" plant of this city and will undertake its upbuilding and operation with ample capital, capable managers and influential affiliation.

The active executive management is to be in charge of Mr. Charles L. La Marsh, a very successful young Cleveland business man, and Mr. P. J. Martin, an experienced producer of malleable castings. Associated with them are representatives of the Wallaces, who made the old Globe Iron works plant and now head the management of the great ship-building industry in Cleveland.

The deal is important to Marion because it takes this branch of Marion industrial activities and puts it into strong, capable hands, with ample capital and business force to make it a big, successful concern. Moreover, it adds to local industrial upbuilding, the outside capital involved in the purchase price and the additional sum that will be expended in improvement and expansion, and brings to Marion from Cleveland some very desirable business associates who will be directly interested in pushing on to an even greater Marion.

The sale of the property was made through the industrial agency of William A. Reed & Company of Cleveland, while the Marion end was represented by Attorney C. C. Fisher. The entire transaction has been closed in an eminently satisfactory manner to all concerned.

The malleable iron industry has been an important one from the start, but has had a rare and oftimes precarious existence. It was started in the enthusiasm of early industrial endeavor, and practically wrecked by the adventurers who thought they had a new method and profit-bearing inventions. Stock that was once held for a premium dropped to ten cents, and it was regarded dangerous to hold. The late Edward Huber came to the company's rescue with his faith and credit, gave it a means of doing business by indorsing its papers up into many thousands. There was always the home demand to furnish the foundation of a fair business. Some years it prospered greatly, other years it suffered by erratic management, but ever survived by Mr. Huber's loan of credit. After his death liquidation became imperative. It went to court, with action to assess stockholders. The reorganization and subsequent purchase of the plant by most of the larger stockholders resulted, and the business was kept going, with fair results, but with no such prospect for expansion and growth as this fortunate sale and prospective development promises.

C. B. Emery and A. B. Lawson were in Columbus Wednesday attending the Ohio State Dental association convention.

INSTITUTE OF THE FARMERS

Program Arranged for Annual Caledonia Meeting.

STATE SPEAKERS ON THE PROGRAM

Meeting Will Continue Two Days and Much That Is of Interest Will Be Discussed in a Way Calculated To Interest the Practical Tiller of the Soil.

The following program has been arranged for the twenty-first annual farmers' institute to be held in the town hall at Caledonia, Monday and Tuesday, December 11 and 12:

Monday Morning.

Music.
Prayer, Rev. James Gray.
10:20, address by J. S. Brigham, "Skill in Farming."
11:00, address by W. G. Farnsworth, "How and When To Spray."
Music and adjournment.

Monday Afternoon.

1:30 Paper by Joseph Klinefelter, "Economy on the Farm."
2:00, W. G. Farnsworth, "How We Grow and Handle Potatoes."
Music.
2:30, paper by W. O. Moser, "Does It Pay?"
J. S. Brigham, "The Labor Problem on the Farm."
Discussion, led by Philip Bauer.
Music and adjournment.

Monday Evening.

Music.
7:30, recitation, Mrs. Grace Wilcox.
7:50, W. G. Farnsworth, "Hired Help on the Farm."
Music.
Recitation by Aubrey Thew.
Address by J. S. Brigham, "Life on a Texas Cattle Ranch."
Music.

Tuesday Morning.

Music.
9:30, address, W. G. Farnsworth, "How To Maintain and Increase Farm Fertility."
Discussion.
Recitation, Roma Dickson.
Paper by L. J. Russell, "Good Roads."
Address by J. S. Brigham, "Some Profitable Crops."

Tuesday Afternoon.

Question box.
Paper by Mrs. Sue K. Burt.
Recitation, Gayle Clouse.
Address by W. G. Farnsworth, "The Farmer's Team."
Music.
Paper by Mrs. George Campbell, "The Boys and Girls of the Twentieth Century."
Address by J. S. Brigham, "Improving Our Corn Culture."

THOMAS CRAMER LEAVES LARUE

Various Items of Interest Gathered About the Village.

LaRue, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—After several days' confinement, suffering an attack of rheumatism, M. L. Clark is on the streets.

Mrs. Sarah J. Pickering is suffering of inflammatory rheumatism at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Parker, south of town.

C. W. Rodgers has moved his family into the village.

Thomas Cramer has rented a farm near Hepburn, to which he moved Tuesday.

Mrs. S. M. Hesser and son are visiting at the home of her parents near Beaver Dam.

Miss Sarah Riley of Marion was here on business Tuesday.

Miller Judah of near Kayser, West Virginia, is now here and contemplates spending much of the winter with relatives here and in and about Agosta.

C. H. Sutton was in Marion on business Tuesday.

Misses Nida and Neva Fulkerson of Ada, after several days' visit with friends here, left for home Monday.

Mrs. John Witcraft of Caledonia was the guest of relatives here over Sunday.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS MEETING

Officers Elected To Serve During the Ensuing Year.

The Woman's Relief corps held an important meeting, Tuesday afternoon, and elected the following officers:

Mrs. Charles Felty, president; Mrs Charles H. Harriman, senior vice president; Mrs. Ray Merchant, junior vice president; Mrs. E E. Drown, secretary; Mrs. M. H. Pinyard, treasurer; Mrs. B. F. Waples, organist.

Anniversary Celebrated—Mr and Mrs. James Lust of Prospect were agreeably surprised at their home in honor of their seventeenth wedding anniversary, Monday evening. The surprise was planned by members of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Lust are members. About forty guests were present, Mr. and Mrs. Lust being given many handsome presents. Those present from Marion were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neimeyer and Mrs. John Pesuer.

JOE GAITES IS MARRIED AGAIN

Now the Husband and Manager of Eva Tanquay.

A message from Chicago announces the marriage of Joe Gaites and Eva Tanquay.

Mr. Gaites will be remembered as a stenographer employed in the office of the Huber Manufacturing company about fifteen years ago and local theater patrons will recall the vivacious, round-limbed young woman who was hunting for a seal and sang "Sambo" in "The Chaperones" here several years ago—she's his bride. She is now starring in "The Sambo Girl" and her husband is her manager.

This is Mr. Gaites' second matrimonial venture, having been divorced from his first wife, Marie Stuart, who was also a woman of the stage.

PROBATE COURT.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Joseph Almendinger of Pleasant township and Nora E. Schweinfurth of Waldo; James A Garfield Deal of this city and Eva May Black of Agosta.

In accord with orders issued by Probate Judge Foster, six Marion county young people were taken last Friday to the "Institution for the Feeble Minded" at Columbus. Four were taken from the Waddell Children's home by the matron, Mrs. Clarissa Hand, and two from the county infirmary by the superintendent, W. F. Hurr. The children taken from the Waddell home are Ray Henry, Charles Jones, Della Fairlamb and Ursle Clark, and the two from the infirmary are Vance Rainsberger and Orla Fairlamb.

The will of Deborah Turner, late of Marion township, has been probated.

A marriage license has been issued to Emmett Metz and Miss Georgia Moon, both of Cochranton.

An application has been made to Probate Judge Foster for the appointment of a guardian for Catharine Blocksom, an alleged imbecile. Hearing will be had December 8.

A. C. Edmondson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Catharine Hogan.

John Hanley has been appointed guardian for Frank Hanley and others.

Catherine Hanley has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John A. Hanley.

J. W. Hecker, guardian of William B. Wood, has filed an inventory of the property of his ward.

William Jones, guardian of Mildred Jones and others, has filed a report of a private sale of real estate.

J. W. Jones, executor of the will of John Jones, Sr., has filed a petition to complete a real estate contract.

IS FOUND DEAD BY A PHYSICIAN

Sudden Taking Off of J. C. Walter Tuesday.

PASSES AWAY WHILE SITTING IN A CHAIR

Phones from Office of S. R. Rauhauser for Doctor—Physician Arrives—Inquires for Him—He Is Pointed Out by Occupants—Then Found To Be Dead.

J. C Walter died about 2:45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon while seated in a chair in the office of S. R. Rauhauser.

Mr. Walter called Dr. A. Rhu by telephone and asked him to come to the office as he needed attention. The doctor could not leave at once and telephoned Dr. J. G Seiter asking him to go to the office.

When the doctor arrived he found Charles R. Clark and B. G. Cornell seated in the main part of the office. Inquiry developed the fact that they knew nothing of the presence of Mr. Walter in a small ante-room.

While assuring the doctor that Mr. Walter was not about Mr. Cornell looked into the ante-room and found him dead in his chair. He had been dead several minutes.

The deceased was a trifle past seventy years of age and leaves three daughters by his first wife they being Mrs. Joseph Mason, Mrs. J. J. Sloan and Mrs. J. E. Thomas. He also leaves a wife and three-year-old son.

Mr. Walter has been prominent in insurance circles for many years, and was widely known.

Heart Trouble the Cause.

Coroner E. L. Brady states that the death of J. C. Walter, who was found dead in a chair at the office of S. R. Rauhauser, late Tuesday afternoon, was due to a lesion of the heart. Mr. Walter had been a victim of heart trouble for some time.

The funeral was conducted from the late residence, No. 220 Barnhart street, Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. C. E. Lownie officiating. The funeral was in charge of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. Interment took place in the Marion cemetery.

INTERESTING CROP REPORT

Careful Estimate of Corn Production for the Year.

THE CONDITION OF OTHER CROPS NOTED

Report Based on Reports of Correspondents of the Agricultural Department—Apple Crop Is Almost a Failure—Hog Cholera Reported in Various Localities.

The following report presents a careful estimate of corn production for the present year, and the condition of other crops, as compared from returns received from the regular correspondents of the agricultural department:

Wheat—Condition compared with an average, ninety-eight per cent.; amount of crop of 1905 as soon as threshed, forty-one per cent.; damage to growing crop by Hessian fly, two per cent.; damage to growing crop by white grub, one per cent.

Corn—Area planted in 1905 as returned by township assessors, 2,856,028 acres: average yield per acre, 38.3 bushels; total estimated product for 1905, 109,341,439 bushels; put into silo, three per cent.; average date cribbing began, October 17.

Clover—Area sown in 1904 cut for seed, thirty-two per cent.; average yield per acre, 1.18 bushels.

Apples—Probable total yield compared with an average, seventeen per cent.

Tobacco—Probable average product per acre, 888 pounds.

Cattle—Number being fed for spring market compared with last year, seventy-eight per cent.

Sheep—Number being fed for mutton compared with last year, seventy-nine per cent.

The weather conditions during the past month have been very favorable for the growing wheat, and the plant now shows a gain of one point over the fine condition reported one month ago. Its present estimated condition is reported at ninety-eight per cent. of an average. This excellent condition is very general over the state, there being but six counties where it is reported lower than ninety per cent., while thirty-seven counties report the condition equal to or better than a good average.

The fields are covered with a fine stand, the plant being well rooted, and is now in good condition to withstand the rigors of severe weather. The damage reported by Hessian fly is very slight and refers almost wholly to the very early sown wheat. The amount of the crop sold as soon as threshed is about the same percentage as that reported last year.

This is the first report of the year giving an estimate of the production of corn in bushels. Although the corn area this year was 127,460 acres less than the original area reported by the township assessors for the harvest of 1904, the total production for the state exceeds that crop by 17,347,991 bushels. This is due to the high average yield per acre, which was more than seven bushels per acre greater than last year. Excessive rains delayed planting, and the crop generally was late, but with the excellent weather conditions prevailing it was cribbed in good condition.

As indicated in previous reports, the apple crop was almost a failure. The total yield is estimated at seventeen per cent. of an average.

Pastures are still green, and farmers, generally, have not commenced winter feeding. Hog cholera is reported in some localities.

BANK PRESIDENT IS NOW IN PRISON

Otho L. Hays Unable To Give Bond, Appeals to Friends.

A special from Cleveland says that Otho L. Hays, president of the defunct Galion bank, recently convicted of violation of the national banking laws, has been unable to get bail and now languishes behind prison bars. He has appealed to friends, but so far none has replied. Edward Flickinger, also of Galion, who was convicted with Hays, secured bail.

GET THE CASH HABIT AT
New York Store
Leggins, Rubbers, Overgaiters
$2.00 $2.15 $2.45 $2 95 Men's Shoes
with heavy or medium soles in either kid or box calf in Blucher or regular style.
Women's Shoes, Fleeced.
Patent tip, kid or medium, box calf or either without the fleece.
$1.49

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CALEDONIA NEWS NOTES

Masonic Lodge Elects Officers for Ensuing Year.

RAILROAD AGENT MOVES FAMILY

Hanley House Changes Hands and Former Proprietor Moves to Marion—Philip Meister, Injured in This City, Is Confined to His Home. Items of Interest

Caledonia, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Calanthe Lodge, No. 116, Knights of Pythias, elected the following officers last Monday evening: Chancelor commander, J. W. Tedrow; vice chancelor, George W. Rice; prelate, Frank Lyons; master of work, R. K. Combs; keeper of records and seal, J. M. Blair; master of finance, H. M. Hart; master of exchequer, T. J. Pittman; master of arms, Jay Ulsh; inner guard, H. N. Geddis; outer guard, Frank Ehlers; trustee, J. C. Irwin.

Charles Campbell of Columbus was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, southeast of town, the latter part of last week.

The local Sunday-schools are making arrangements to celebrate Christmas with an entertainment.

W. H. Harington, agent of the Big Four and Erie railroads at this place, moved his household goods from Berea, Wednesday, and will occupy the Ziller property on south Main street. His family will come here after a visit with relatives near Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walton, Mrs. Thomas Foos and Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey of Kirkpatrick were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maris Hart, Sunday.

Robert Beard of Toledo has purchased the Hanley house of Mr. H. H. Bowers and took possession Monday. Mr. Bowers and family have moved to Marion.

Monday evening, Oliver Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M., elected the following officers: Worshipful master, John L. Hipsher; senior warden, A. Williams; junior warden, S. S. Simpson; secretary, E. R. Sleater; treasurer, John J. Smith; senior deacon, Royal Stone; junior deacon, Amos Klinefelter; tyler, W. W. Hinds.

Mrs. C. A. Rhulen and baby daughter of Mt. Gilead were the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Iden, a few days this week.

Philip Meister is off duty at the steam shovel works at Marion this week on account of a sprained hip caused by a fall on the icy pavement last Saturday morning.

Little Marsha Harrison entertained a party of her friends at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. J. V. Harrison, last Saturday afternoon.

The Aid society of the M. E. church will hold a bazaar at the town hall, Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Missionary alliance of the Universalist church will hold a social at the G. W. Ault residence on north High street, Thursday evening, December 15. The affair will be known as a "faculty social," in which the five senses will be tested.

BODY OF A FORMER MARION COUNTY BOY

Remains Still Beneath Waters of Lake Superior.

Relatives Anxiously Await the Return of the Captain of the Ill-Fated Maderia to Lorain—Morrow Was Well Known Here.

It is probable that the body of James Morrow, the former Marion county boy who perished in the storm on the Great lakes last week, will remain forever beneath the waters of Lake Superior. Relatives of Morrow living in this city have received word from the young man's parents at Lorain, stating that his body has not been recovered.

Morrow met his death near Two Harbors, Minnesota, and not near Cleveland, as was first stated. He was a first mate on the steamer, Maderia, which was caught in the terrific gale on Lake Superior last week. The boat was dashed against the rocks and torn to pieces.

A short telegram telling of Morrow's death is the only information which the young man's parents have received concerning the details of the tragedy. The captain of the ill-fated Maderia, who escaped with all his men except Morrow, is expected to arrive home at Lorain within a few days. It is thought that he is remaining at Two Harbors in hope of recovering the body of his unfortunate first mate.

Morrow was about twenty-one years of age and unmarried. Up until six years ago he resided in this county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Morrow.

Christmas Candy

Our Candy for Christmas is arriving daily. We will have a very large assortment of all kinds and prices as usual—cheap at 7c to 20c per pound.

A Car Load of Sugar

just in and bought it cheap. Buy your sugar of us if you want it at the right price.

WHAT WE HAVE

of the 1905 crop best and freshest: New Prunes, new Peaches, new Raisins, new Apricots, new Buckwheat Flour, new Corn Meal, new Navy Beans, new Lima Beans, new Marrowfat Beans and numerous other goods at

THE CONSUMERS

Wholesale Grocery.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

PHONES { Citizens 1174 / Bell 317 Y

OBITUARIES.

Joseph D. Watson was born November 13, 1858, died November 26, 1905, aged forty-seven years and thirteen days. October 12, 1905, he met with an accident which although not thought to be serious at the time, proved fatal. On the date mentioned he had taken a load of wheat to the mill at Cardington and being in a hurry, missed a step in leaving the mill. His foot turned and he suffered a broken ankle. Blood-poisoning and an attack of typhoid fever followed, his death resulting. Through his illness he was patient and brave. Thursday, he told his friends he would just be with them until Sunday and the clock struck twelve Sunday night he passed away. During his illness he had often said that he was not afraid to die, and almost his last words were, "I'll soon be home." He leaves a wife, father, one brother and six sisters to mourn their loss all of them were at his beside during his sickness and at the time of his death. He was buried under the auspices of the Eagle order of which he was an honored member. ***

John W. Knight departed this life at his late home in DeCliff, Thursday, November 30, 1905, aged twenty-nine years. October 28, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Belva E. Postal. To them were born two children, who, with the widow and two brothers, who reside in Covington, Kentucky, survive. For a few years past he resided in DeCliff. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him as an industrious, honest, upright man. The funeral was held Friday afternoon in the new M. E. church in DeCliff, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. La Rue and Rev. Mr. Nesbaum. A large attendance of friends and neighbors and some forty members of the Agosta Odd Fellow lodge, of which he was a worthy member. The beautiful burial ritual of that order was used and his remains were laid to final rest in the La Rue cemetery. ***

Miss Rose E. Tron, daughter of the late Winget L. and Mahala Carey, died at her home near DeCliff, Sunday evening, December 3, 1905. She was born near Agosta, August 24, 1873, and was thirty-two years, three months and nine days of age. July 5, 1903, she united in marriage with Michael Tron. To them was born a son, aged but eight days at the time of the mother's death. Her illness was of but eight days' duration. Her death was unexpected and came as an irreparable loss to the home which she ever made glad with her presence. Her amiable disposition caused her to be held in high esteem by all who knew her. The funeral was held at the home Wednesday and was attended by a large company of sympathizing friends. Rev. J. A. Sutton officiated and the remains were placed in the Agosta cemetery. ***

William Henry Dowell, born April 6, 1868, in Champaign county, near Urbana, died at Green Camp Thursday noon, November 30, 1905, aged thirty-seven years, seven months and twenty-four days. The deceased came to Prospect in 1885, and was united in marriage to Miss Libby Eversole, February 8, 1888. To this union was born one son, Forrest, who, together with the wife, still survives. Mr. Dowell was a graduate of the Electic Medical institute of Cincinnati in the class of 1893 and has ever since been a practicing physician, first in Agosta and then in Green Camp. After suffering three weeks of typhoid pneumonia, God saw fit to call him home. With a smile on his lips, a nod to his loved ones that "all was well," he passed throug the "valley of death" to the bright beyond. Besides the wife and son, there remain an aged mother, five brothers and two sisters, together with the many friends who mourn their loss. Funeral services were held in Green Camp M. E. church, Saturday, December 2, at 1 o'clock, E. J. Webster of Arcadia officiating and Rev. Mr. Twining, Rev. Mr. Bishler and Rev. Mr. Halliday assisting. ***

The Question.

In the near future the Democratic question will be: "Are Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst and Mr. Tom Johnson present?" If the answer is in the affirmative, the chairman will remark: "Then let the campaign proceed."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Even the clock that does its duty has time to strike.

REPORT ON CURRENCY

Continued From Page One.

impossible.

"No outside supervision can supply honesty or brains for the management of a bank or take the place of either when it is lacking. The best it can do is to discover acts of dishonesty or bad errors of judgment after they have occurred and to some extent prevent illegal acts by fear of their discovery and punishment.

Lack Moral Courage.

"It is surprising to see in how few cases who have heretofore been honest and square have the honesty and moral courage to face the failure of their bank, when due to bad judgment or incompetency, without resorting to frauds of some kind. It is extremely rare to find a bank has failed without some of the officers committing fraudulent or illegal acts to hide either."

The comptroller calls attention to the fact that out of the 7,968 national banks which have been organized since 1863 only 460 has failed, or five and one-half per cent. of the entire number, as against about seventeen and one-half per cent. of banks other than national, in the same period.

"National banks which have failed have paid their creditors about seventy-eight per cent. of the amounts due them, while other banks have paid only about forty-five per cent. In the last year only twenty-two national banks, with a capital of $2,035,000, have been closed on account of failure."

OFFICERS ELECTED BY PROSPECT LODGE

Masons Hold Annual Meeting Wednesday Evening.

A Couple of Children Born in the Village—Some Changes in Real Estate and Other Notes of Interest Recorded—Divorce Granted.

Prospect, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ned Howison, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell were at Bucyrus, Wednesday, attending the funeral of Mrs. Campbell's brother, J. W. Neff.

W. H. Ely of Middletown, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. L. Cox, has returned home.

Daniel Moyer has moved to his farm on the Waldo-Prospect pike which he recently purchased.

E. B. Cole of Stratford, Ontario, Canada, is in Prospect on business this week.

Mrs. J. T. Watkins of Iola, Kansas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Adams.

C. S. Hauck was in Delaware this week helping invoice a stock of clothing.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Garnes, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus Jones have returned from a visit with Cleveland friends.

At their regular meeting, Wednesday night, the following officers were elected by the Masons: J. L. Brown, master; Harry Gallant, senior warden; W. E. Griffith, junior warden; N. J. Gast, secretary; G. H. Masters, senior deacon; John Cain, junior deacon; N. J. Rouse, tyler; B. M. Hord and A. C. Treese, stewards; C. J. Cummings, trustee.

Mildred Barnthouse was granted a divorce from Dallas Barnthouse at Indianapolis, Monday. Her charges were failure to provide and infidelity.

J. W. Hughes, this week, sold the William Almendinger farm of 158 acres to Joseph Thomas of West Virginia at $100 per acre. He will move to it in the spring.

Mrs. A. M. Wells of Cardington, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Lauer, left for Marion, Tuesday, to visit her son, C. W. Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morarity moved to Columbus this week.

Louis May and family moved from Waynesville into the Morarity property this week.

Miss Margaret Bilger of Agosta is the guest of Prospect relatives.

MEETINGS OPEN AT M. E. CHURCH

Social and Religious Events of Agosta Noted.

Marion People Attend Funeral of Mrs. Michael Trout—Rev. F. M. Houser Holds Quarterly Meeting at Marseilles.

Agosta, Dec. 8.—[Special—Miss Ola Knowles of Marion is visiting with her parents south of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Addie Ritzler and son were the guests of Mrs. Ritzler's parents Thursday.

George and Nathan Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Marion, were called to Agosta by the death of their niece, Mrs. Michael Tron.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heister and Louis Tron of Marion attended the funeral of Mrs. Michael Tron Wednesday.

Rev. F. M. Houser held quarterly meeting at Marseilles Sunday.

F. W. Stoll supplied at Scott Town and Pleasant Hill, Sunday, in the absence of the regular pastor.

C. F. Wilson of Dayton visited with his family over Sunday.

Pearl Johnston has returned after a pleasant visit with La Rue friends.

A series of meetings has been opened at the M. E. church.

TEACHER ILL AND SCHOOL IS CLOSED

Items of Interest Gathered In and About Kirkpatrick.

Kirkpatrick, Dec 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Candace Jones of Iowa is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Linn.

Miss Mae Slagle is quite sick.

Joseph Mason and family of Bucyrus are visiting at the home of Matthew Carmean, east of town.

Helen, the little daughter of Elmer Beers, is on the sick list.

Miss Grace Rosencrans was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Pearl Ward, near Caledonia, Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Coons preached a Thanksgiving sermon at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

There has been no school at the Kennedy school-house, south of town, the past few days, owing to the sickness of the teacher, Miss Anna Warner.

REAL ESTATE.

Willis W. Ash to Sylvester Orr, a lot in Marion, $400.

Clarence Conklin to Mary V. Coleman, two lots in Waldo, $200.

Cora M. Cheney to Ina P. Russell, a lot in Marion, $1.

American Real Estate company to John T. Richardson, a lot in Marion, $800.

C. A. Curtis and others to H. C. Barnhart, part of two lots in Marion, $850.

W. G. Cox to Sylvester Orr, a lot in Marion $400.

Roy J. Johnson to W. O. Rish, part of a lot in La Rue, $350.

J. W. Jacoby to C. A. McElroy, three lots in Marion, $400.

W. W. Morral to Rutha B. Riley, a lot in Morral, $35.

D. W. Murphy to A. C. Edmondson, four lots in Marion, $700.

T. P. Mitchell to Ella Cleveland, a lot in New Bloomington, $200.

D. W. Murphy and others to A. C. Edmondson, three lots in Marion, $800.

C. A. McElroy to Samuel McElroy, three lots in Marion, $400.

Homer McColley to J. M. Court, a lot in Marion, $150.

H. V. Olney to C. E. Kenyon, part of a lot in Marion, $1,200.

C. C. Stoltz to C. A. Curtis, part of a lot in Marion, $725.

James F. Sargent to Ina P. Russell, a lot in Marion, $1.

Lewis C. Bell to David M. Bell, twenty-one acres in Bowling Green township, $300.

Rosa B. Baldwin to J. W. Jacoby, a lot in Marion, $600.

E. C. Bush to M. O. Stoll, two lots in Marion, $1,000.

John H. Bain to A. C. Edmondson, four lots in Marion, $800.

G. S. Bain to A. C. Edmondson, seven lots in Marion, $1,400.

Benjamin Burns to T. R. Mitchell, a lot in New Bloomington, $200.

The proceeding begun in probate court several weeks ago for the appointment of a guardian for Samuel Lilley, has been dismissed by Judge Foster, the application having been withdrawn.

Police!

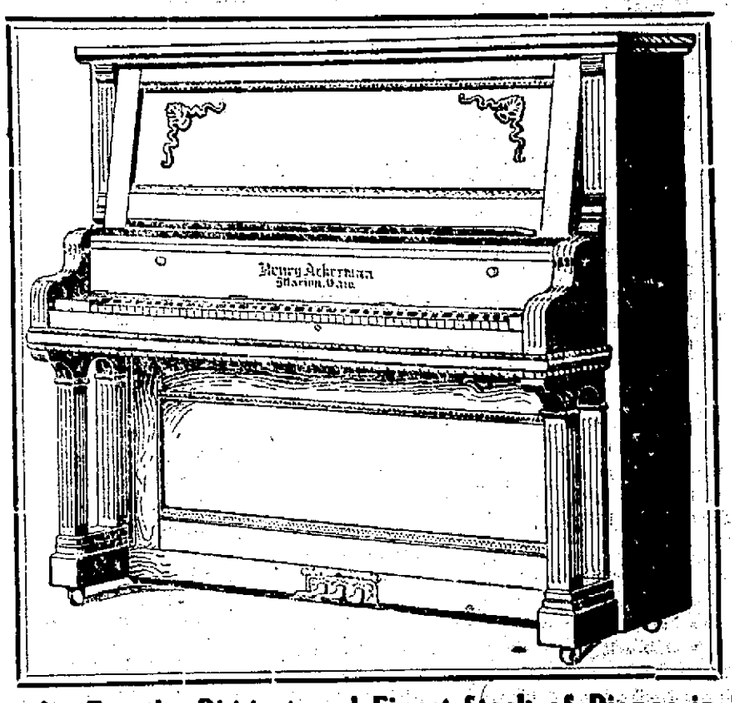
Perhaps it was to be expected that an American on the Isle of Pines would pine for government under the stars and stripes.—Columbus Dispatch.

Christmas candies at the Lewis grocery, north Main street, opposite court-house. wk-1t

Every up-to-the-minute baby wears bawl gowns from the start.

THE STECK. THE OLDEST MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN MARION COUNTY. THE VOSE.

The Ackerman Music Store Enlarged!



Showing by Far the Biggest and Finest Stock of Pianos in Marion.

The jewelry stock has been removed and now the entire floor capacity of this big room will be given exclusively to the DISPLAY and SALE of PIANOS and Musical Instruments. For years this PIANO HOUSE has set the pace in Marion, has sold more instruments than all the other dealers, and today customers will find here the greatest number of high-grade pianos we ever showed, and many more than any other store displays.

LOWEST PRICES PREVAIL.

Ample capital and big output enables buying from manufacturers at very low prices, another big advantage to customers. No instrument finds sale here until we first are satisfied as to its merit—a safeguard that emphasizes the ACKERMAN GUARANTEE.

Will the Christmas Piano Be a Steck, Conover or Vose?

Money can't buy better instruments than these, and their reputation is world-wide. Or if you wish to pay less examine the

Behning, Bush & Kertz, Haines, Bros., Ackerman, Kingsbury, Howard or Smith & Barnes.

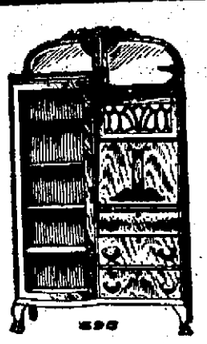
Make the family a Christmas present of one of the above this year, for nothing brings more lasting pleasure—and never were prices lower.

Band Instruments
Talking Machines

We also show the biggest and best stock of Horns, Drums, Harps, Mandolins, Guitars and Sheet Music. Also a complete stock of Victor and Edison records and machines. Come in and hear them played. Easy payments if you like.

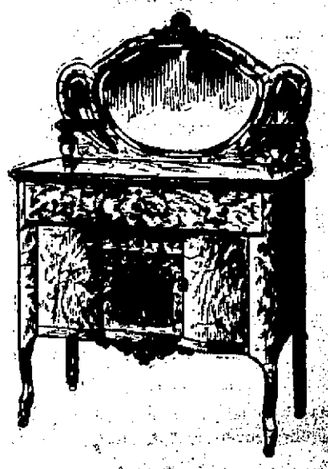
Henry Ackerman,

MARION'S LEADING PIANO DEALER.



CHRISTMAS buying is on here. It's the practical, sensible way to buy the Christmas things before the whirl of excitement incident to late buying begins. Year by year Furniture becomes a greater factor in gift giving and the reputation of this store for selling a class of goods that carry with them the assurance of the sincerity of the giver and of the highest appreciation of the recipient proves each year to be a mightier magnet for the attraction of those who enjoy giving our kind of furniture with the minimum of outlay which our prices afford. It is no true evidence of sincerity to pay a fancy price for an article of doubtful worth—rather is it likely to impair the appreciation of both the gift and the giver. A few years ago buyers would tell us they would rather pay us a little more because our goods were better, but they have learned by observation and others by experience, that our Furniture is not only better but our prices much lower. Buy here, buy early and you will buy right.

Your selection will be numbered and cared for until you want it delivered.



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208 and 212 South Main St.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

$1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - DECEMBER 9

"Now that Norway has gone to all the trouble of providing itself with a king," remarks the Chicago News, "the tax-payers may proceed to get down to their life job of paying his bills." Still, Americans have little ground for poking fun at the Norwegians, considering the tribute they have been paying to the insurance kings.

After all, the football game has to play second fiddle to the hunting. The casualties of the hunting season in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan alone were twenty-six killed and fifty-five injured.

A Chicago exchange holds that it's bad policy to buy Christmas presents early for there's always a chance that burglars will break in and steal them. They have grown so accustomed to being robbed up in the Windy City, apparently, that they count upon the burglar's raid with almost as much certainty as they look forward to the raid of the gas man.

The defense of Governor Folk appears to be that the reporters failed to catch the quotation marks about that portion of his speech extracted from the lecture of Colonel Bryan.

The last Republican campaign, according to an exchange, cost $1,900,000. In the light of the vote it is evident that $1,899,999.99 were expended foolishly.

Can it be that automobile people have put out the statistics showing that the horse is the most dangerous animal alive?

The piscatorial artist of the Ohio State Journal tells about a sunfish caught at Santa Barbara, California, measuring twelve feet in length and weighing 1,000 pounds, but he's honest enough not to claim he caught it.

In a sentence, Secretary Shaw's plan to give elasticity to the currency is along the old wildcat lines, save that, in case of loss, the government instead of the people will hold the bag.

"There is not a person now in the state prison, the state reformatory, the industrial school for girls or the industrial school for boys that calls Morrow county his home," says a Columbus special to the Cincinnati Times-Star. "There were, when examined, but eight persons in all in the jail of the county last year, and six of them were charged only with misdemeanors." It's strange how negligent the officers of the law will become at times.

Editor Capeller of the Mansfield News having unequivocally assured us that the devil has been sentenced to the bottomless pit for a thousand years, we'll naturally have to attribute any devilish tricks in the near future to his imps.

The Mansfield News wants to know why the meat dealers of Youngstown can sell dressed chicken for thirteen and a half cents a pound and home-killed pork loin at ten cents a pound while the Mansfield butchers ask half again as much. Our answer would be: "Possibly there is no meat trust in Youngstown," but the rude Vindicator of that place puts it: "Because our dealers are not hogs."

The careful Christmas giver should realize that the time is near when it is well to remember from whom last year's presents were received. The average man will stand a good deal, but he draws the line at getting back, this year, his gift of last.

That recent game of football between Chicago and Michigan ought to be sufficient grounds for another "touch" of Mr. Rockefeller to the tune of a million or two.

Last Saturday's game between West Point and Annapolis demonstrated that, intellectually, they stand six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Former Congressman Dinsmore doesn't object to being fined $50 and costs for carrying concealed weapons, but he can't see any justice in a court that will fine a man a dollar for whipping Governor Jeff Davis.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Those who merely glance at and do not read President Roosevelt's message will marvel at its length, but the marvel to those who read it will be that so much worth the saying could be so succinctly told. Hard, indeed, would it be to eliminate from the first to the closing paragraph of its twenty-seven columns a single sentence without doing manifest injury. It is thoroughly Rooseveltian, and, therefore, thoroughly interesting. The president writes as he talks—to the point, boldly and fearlessly. One believes that he speaks as he feels, and that all his interest is for his country and his fellow-man, and none for self. And the message is, also, something of a surprise. The wiseacres, who, figuring upon his public utterances of late, have foretold what it would contain, have missed the mark in many instances as badly in the case of the present message as in previous state papers of the chief executive.

Without preamble, the president takes up the prosperity of the country, remarking that "in the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen; no matter whether his work be mental or manual." Next he treats of the corporations, "which have come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked when it acts against law and justice." He asserts the absolute inadequacy of state regulation and urges governmental supervision. Overcapitalization is held by him to be the chief abuse. Those that deal in the business of interstate commerce should first be dealt with and urges that a complete stop be put to rebates in every form. He would not have the railroad rates fixed, but he would empower some administrative body to fix a maximum rate, subject to revision by the courts, and he argues, that, if this maximum rate were made the minimum rate given to favored shippers, the practice would not long obtain. "There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation," he says, "than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity, is sufficient in judging any business or political question—from rate regulation to municipal government." He opposes governmental ownership of railroads as highly undesirable and he urges such governmental supervision and regulation as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. He recommends further legislation for safety appliances on railroad rolling stock and shorter hours of work for railway employes and recommends an employers' liability law.

The labor question is convincingly handled. He points out the evils of class spirit, and urges temperance in all consideration of labor affairs. Then epigrammatically he says: "It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

The insurance situation is handled without gloves, and federal supervision is recommended as a cure for existing evils.

Under the head of revenues, Mr. Roosevelt urges closer commercial relations with the peoples of this continent, and suggests that time will demonstrate what, if any, changes in our tariff system is needed. He urges the utmost economy in public expenditures, especially in the matter of unnecessary offices and the bureau of printing, but is careful to denominate the cutting down of the navy or failure to push the work on the isthmian canal as false economy. He suggests the need of a more elastic currency, one which will be equal to the needs of the active fall and winter months, yet one which will contract against speculation

Mr. Roosevelt scores the red tape and the unbusinesslike methods of the departments, again urges better laws for the enforcing of integrity in federal elections and suggests publication of campaign receipts and expenditures as a check on political corruption.

Favoring a second peace conference at The Hague, he makes plain the position of the United States on the subject of peace. "But if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self-respect." "As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality." "But disarmament can never be of prime importance; there is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war." Such are some of his striking sentences.

The Monroe doctrine, in its up-to-date form, is made plain as is also the administration's position in connection with Santo Domingo, which is most forcefully presented. In a word, the president holds that the only opposition to the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty is on the part of dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and on the part of the professional revolutionists of the island itself.

The position of the secretary of the navy on the subject of warship building is that of the president, or, probably, vice versa. The navy already has enough units. As they become obsolete they should be replaced with up-to-date vessels, and one battleship is recommended for that purpose. The army should be exercised in brigade maneuvers. Company and regimental garrisons should be abandoned and brigade and division stations established in their stead. The president wants promotion for merit, old officers of no especial efficiency retired, an increase in the coast artillery force, better army and navy medical corps and more hospitals and hospital ships. He urges more officers and more enlisten men in the navy rather than more ships, and he wants more large-caliber guns in reserve.

A radical change in naturalization laws is recommended, and new laws along the lines suggested by his commission passed. He would take the matter out of the hands of state courts and place it in the federal.

The passing of adequate criminal laws and laws for the punishment of breaches of trust in public service is urged. "The criminal process of any court of the United States should run throughout the entire territorial extent of our country. The delays of the criminal law, no less than of the civil, now amount to a very great evil." Adequate laws for the preservation of the public domain are also recommended.

Mr. Roosevelt suggests more liberality in the Mississippi levee appropriations, favors the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, commends the Jamestown tercentennial, commends the work of the pension bureau, suggests more stringent immigration laws and urges that this law should not make exceptions of the Chinese privileged classes, but state that all Chinese should be admitted excepting the coolie class.

The president upholds the civil service system, urges revision of the copyright laws, recommends a law to regulate interstate commerce in the matter of misbranded or adulterated food, drinks and drugs, speaks for a smoke law in the district, advocates more national parks and the preservation of elk and bison, suggests pensions for life-savers, and better care of Indian interests.

He recommends free trade with the Philippines, save on sugar and tobacco now, and without exception after July 1, 1909; urges that Hawaii be fortified; advocates the adoption of legislation giving American citizenship to all citizens of Porto Rico and increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in our non-contiguous territory He asks that Alaska be given an elective delegate and suggests citizenship for certain Indians of the territory and recommends the admission of the four southwestern territories as two states.

The president dwells at length on the subject of the Panama canal, and presents conditions there and the progress made in a light entirely different from that which has been cast upon it in the columns of the press. As to recommendation for sea-level or lock canal, he makes none.

In conclusion, more adequate provision for the department of state, not only for the work at home, but in foreign fields is urged. The abolishment of the fee system and the establishment of a salary system is recommended.

Such, in outline, is the president's message. Some state documents there have been each column of which could easily have been boiled to a paragraph. But those who read Mr. Roosevelt's latest state utterance will realize that, at the best, any outline is disappointing in the extreme. It will go down among the great state papers of the country's history.

The American friends of Count Witte were naturally pleased to note that the London correspondents had him broken down, but, to allay any possible apprehension remaining regarding his good health, the count gives his personal assurance that he never felt better.

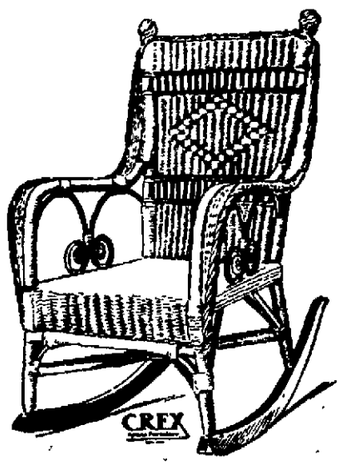
Dr. Anna Shaw wants to know why it is that women have increased in stature two and a half inches in the last twenty-five years while man had decreased the same amount in the time stated. Evidently wearing pockets in her skirts is as close as Anna ever comes to learning what it means to carry man's burden.

Twelve shopping days until Christmas.

McCLAIN'S.

No deposit required on early selections.

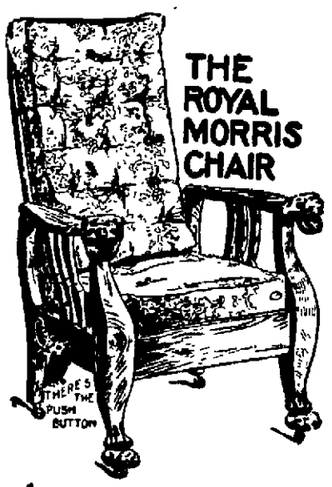
This Store Has Become a Christmas Store in Earnest.

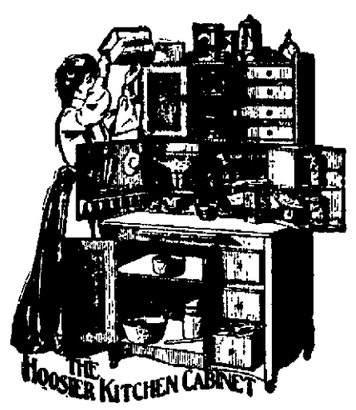


It will shoulder your troubles and make Christmas shopping a real pleasure.

Welcome

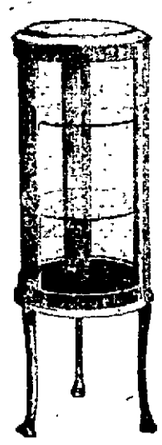
to our customers and friends, we wish to ask if you won't please consider this your store home more during the yuletide days than you would at any other time. Just make it your Christmas home; let us be helpmates in solving the Christmas problem. We'll do our best to serve you. Visit us as often as you can and be sure that you feel perfectly at home.





Special Terms:

Your selections will be set aside and delivered free to any part of the county on any day you name. Buy furniture for Christmas.



THAT TAX AMENDMENT.

A wonderful amount of opposition has developed since the election against the exemption of state, county and municipal bonds from taxation, one contributor to a Columbus paper estimating that it means the giving of $30,000,000 to the holders of such bonds, which were bought by them upon the understanding that they were be taxed. That looks like a mighty good argument, but there are two sides to every question. If all the bond companies and firms which purchase bonds of this description should return them for taxation, it would probably amount to that, but the chances are that taxes have not been paid upon ten per cent. of them. The bond firms have been buying them, and evading taxes on them. The individual who bought a bond or two, so it seems, has been chased down by the tax inquisitor, and made to pay. With both on an equality, the small purchaser has a chance to bid and secure them as well as the bond people. The Star is not herein attempting to uphold the exemption plan, but since the bond people do not pay taxes on their bonds—and those conversant with the situation fully admit that they do not—why not put the individual on a par with them. The great need is for a law which will force the return of taxation of every form of personalty. Suppose, for instance, that no bond nor negotionable instrument would be recognized by the courts unless it showed on its face that it had been returned for taxation and a corresponding showing was made in the lists returned to the county auditor, how many bonds and notes, think you, would escape the assessor? In theory, the opposition to exemption has ground for argument, but in practice the opposition is not sustained Moreover the effect of reduced public expenditures in interest charges alone, because of the naturally diminished rates of interest on public bonds, will make the tax-paying public the gainer in the end. Thousands of individuals have been unable to hold bonds because of the tax liability and their disinclination to make false tax returns. When executors and administrators and widows and retired capitalists can hold public bonds without interest liability, the same as the federal government provides, there is certain to be a marked decrease of interest rates, which will contribute more to the general public good than the infinitessimally small tax revenue received on this class of investments heretofore. The agriculturist, particularly, will not suffer from the exemption and will profit more largely than any other from the reduced interest rate. At any rate, it's rather early to criticise that which has been ordered by the amendment, and we can judge more wisely of the change in tax provision after the experiment has been made. Agitation of this question, in any event, would have been more timely before the election, when the voter had opportunity to give forceful objection at the polls.

Marion Clothing & Cloak Co

We make a specialty of good, honest wearing apparel for men, women and children.

Good material, stylishly made up, for less money than you than you will pay some stores for the ordinary kind. If these things appeal to you we would like to show you that we mean it and can back it up with the goods. Give us a call on

Men's Suits, Overcoats,
Boys' Suits, Overcoats,
Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Skirts,
Waists, Furs, Millinery and Shoes

Marion Clothing & Cloak Co

KLEINMAIERS.

For You Men Exposed To All Kinds of Weather--

Here's a Corduroy Coat!

SLICKER LINED Making it rain proof.
BLANKET LINED Making it cold proof.
WOOL PELT-LINED CUFFS To keep out the wind.
A GOOD CORDUROY Making it wear proof.

Price $3.25.

It's the best made Corduroy Coat that ever came to town and these arrived only yesterday. Some reversible corduroy-leather coats in same shipment.

KLEINMAIERS.

Now that we've survived the Thanksgiving aftermath, let's get down to business and hustle to meet the demands for Christmas presents.

According to the court-martial, Midshipman Meriwether is not guilty of killing Midshipman Branch, but is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and it recommends his dismissal from the navy. Probably feels that the navy cannot take any chances on having other midshipmen killed as a result of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Our former fellow-townsman, the late Guy Webber, were he alive, might whisper something into the ear of "Dr." John Dowie which would tend to cause Jack to revise his idea that Mexico is a land of promise for real estate speculators

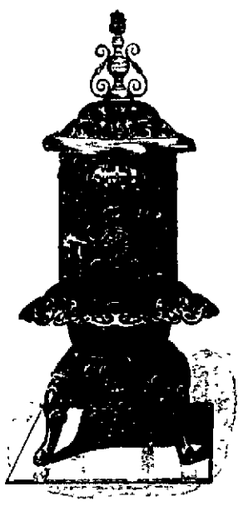
The quiet of the Rev. Dr. Gladden would almost lead one to believe that the "taint" had been worn off that money.

The football game, of course, is a rather strenuous one, but what about the Christmas shopping game?

New York watches the fight between Odell and Platt with the feeling which comes to the man when he grows suspicious that he's been selected to hold the bag.

The Stoves Are the BEST.

The prices, real bargain prices--that ought ought bring quick conviction.



No. 9 Oak Heater..... $3.25
" 11 Oak Heater ... $5.25
" 13 Oak Heater $6.25
" 15 Oak Heater ... $7.75
" 17 Oak Heater $9.00

See Our Window.

AMMANN'S
W. Center Street.

And another result of the insurance investigation will probably be a large-sized cavity in the 1908 campaign barrel.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

J. B. LAYTON, Proprietor. J. B. LAYTON, Proprietor.

The Ark's Fifteenth Annual

HOLIDAY OPENING.

Saturday and Monday

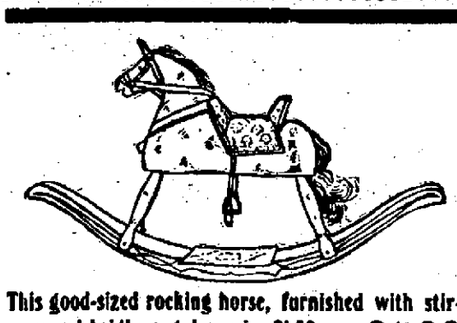
A Veritable Dreamland for Old and Young....

For weeks we have planned. Have searched the markets. Insisted upon getting the new things in the better grades of toys. Now we are ready to assure the public that the grandest array of high-class Christmas Goods ever assembled under one roof in Marion is spread before your gaze.

Enviable of our reputation for showing the Biggest and Best, nothing has been left undone, to offer the people for miles around Marion, a line of Toys that will last a reasonable length of time—and yet priced wondrously low.

The largest cities show no better assortments, and no matter what you want—IT'S HERE.

Hundreds will be here Saturday, but our large wide room, good light, courteous salespeople, will make an early visit enjoyable. Bring the children. Plan to take advantage of the one or two day specials. Come in the mornings if possible---but come. **Buy gifts that you know to be good and desirable**



This good-sized rocking horse, furnished with stirrups and bridle, regular price $1.50. Opening days **$1.00**

Swinging hobby horses on platform, saddle, stirrups, mane and tail **2.50**

Our line of Toy Figures is the finest ever shown, including horses, sheep, cows, elephants, camels, dogs, etc., that create fun for old and young. These are found on our 5c and 10c counters.

Every article sold is guaranteed a big value.

Rogers' Silver Ware Knives and Forks Set $3.00.

Tea and Table Spoons 50c set to $2.00

Gravy Ladles and Berry Spoons at 95c.

All Guaranteed.

Thousands of Xmas Handkerchiefs

Traveling men tell us our sale of Xmas hanks exceeds some of the big dry goods stores, an evidence that we show an elegant assortment—and sell the best grades for least money. Come see for yourself.

Pick out the prettiest ones first.

Ladies' Lace edge hanks at 5c.

Ladies' pure linen hanks, embroidered or plain edge, for 10c

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

2000 ladies' or children's white or figured hanks one day only

1c.

Gents' pure linen hemstitched hanks, good size and values at 10c

Hundreds of better grades for ladies, in Irish linen, lace and embroidery edge, at 25c, 35c and 50c

Wool fascinators, black, white, red, good size, 25c.

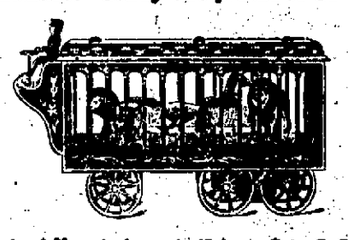
Infants' hoods, all wool, 25c and 50c.

Boys' and girls' toques, 50c, 35c and 25c.

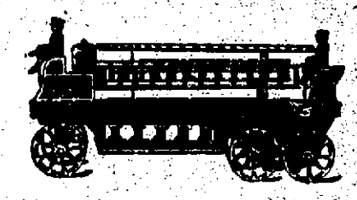
GOLF GLOVES—Undoubtedly the best stock of imported golf gloves, all wool, all sizes, at the price of 50c, 35c, 25c.

Friction Hill-Climbing Iron Toys.

New, novel, interesting friction toys, so full of life even the old folks admire them--the only complete line in Marion will be here. Hundreds of kinds, many that the boy will prize for many months. Study the pictures of only a few from the immense stock

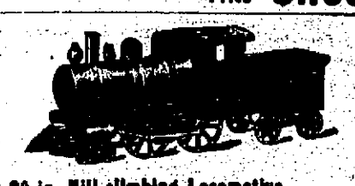


Animal Menagerie, cage 15 in. long, movable animals, price $1.00



Hook and Ladder wagons, movable, the joy of any boy Price $1.00

Racing Automobile and Police Patrol, High grade toy 50c



A 20-in. Hill-climbing Locomotive, just like picture, real as life, at $1.00

Others at 25c to $1.50.

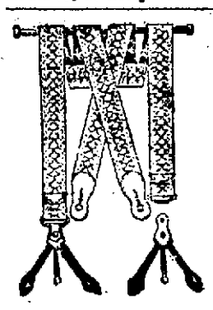
Finest Line Child's Furniture.

Rockers and straight chairs, hardwood, 22 in. high, beauties, 19c

Others, 24, 26 and 28 inches, at 25c, 45c and 50c

Child's reed rockers, good size, very handsome, reg. $1.50 goods, here $1.00

Also stoves and utensils, trunks, blackboards, desks, etc., all prices.



Fancy Holiday Suspenders

Each pair in separate box, plated backs, good web, at pair 50c-25c

Open stock suspenders 10c

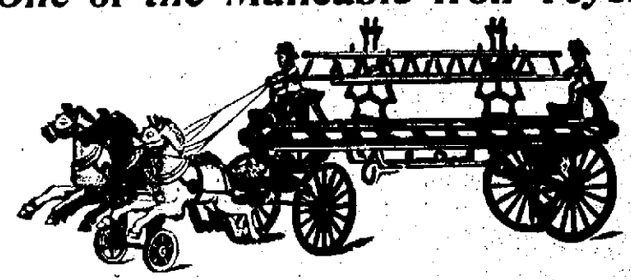
Bibles

In all styles of Oxford bindings, some indexed, every size, extra values $1 to 2.50

SPECIAL for Saturday & Monday

Family bible, large print, engraved pictures, regular price $2.50 special at.. 1.75

One of the Malleable Iron Toys.



What boy would not jump with delight to own this Hook and Ladder Wagon or a similar Fire Engine. 10 in. long, like picture. Opening days..... 25c

Others at 50c, $1.00, up to $2.00.

Modern Doll Buggies and Go-Carts

with parasols, steel wheels, 50c.

Folding go-cart, good size, steel wheels, reed body, reg. $1 50, special $1.00

Doll buggies, wood wheels, 15c.

Unmatchable Values in DOLLS

Every Style. Every Grade. Every Price.

12 in. imp. kid body doll, bisque head, closing eyes, worth 25c, opening days 10c

12 in. genuine kid body doll, bisque head, at 20c

Special 6 in. all bisque doll, braided hair, movable arms, very pretty, special for Saturday and Monday 5c

See our $1.00 20 in. genuine kid body doll, movable eyes, bisque head and hands, has shoes and stockings, special at 50c

Others up to $3.00.

Nicely dressed dolls, indestructable, each in separate box, 12 in. high, regular 25c, opening days 15c

Here is a beauty—18 in. high; beautifully dressed in silk, bisque, material alone worth double, special $1.00

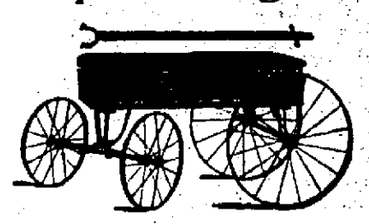
China, rag and bisque dolls, hundreds of them, 1c to $6.00

Drums

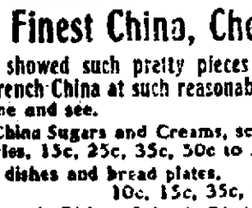
Prices start at 10c and go up to the better calf head drum at $3.00

Scores to choose from here.

Express Wagons



All steel, well make, small size Saturday only at Large ones at 65c, 89c, $1 to $1.75. 25c



Finest China, Cheapest.

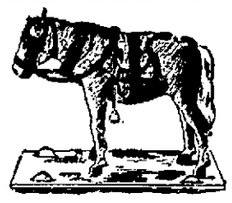
Never showed such pretty pieces in Jap, German and French China at such reasonable prices. Come and see.

Imp. China Sugars and Creams, scores of styles, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c to $2.50

Salad dishes and bread plates, 10c, 15c, 35c, 50c and 3.00

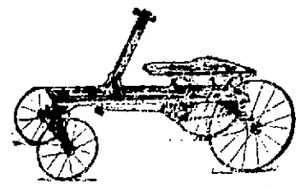
SPECIAL--A fine decorated French China 8 inch Plate for 10c.

Water Sets, 8 pieces, from 50c to $2.50.



By far the biggest line of amusing TOYS ever shown. It's worth a visit.

5c to $5.00



Flying Dutchman Handcar, for boys or girls, rubber tired wheels, perfectly safe, affords an endless amount of fun

$3.50.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

This is one of our strongest Xmas features and there's positively everything one could want. Don't miss the books. Save money.

1c to $1.50.

CAN'T ENUMERATE THE

JEWELRY

but it's all of guaranteed grades, and lots of it

No matter what is wanted for children's gifts, it is at this store.

The best pocket knives for 25c and 50c ever sold.

Ask to see them.

J. B. LAYTON

145 to 147 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WARNER & EDWARDS STORE. THE WARNER & EDWARDS STORE.

COPYRIGHT PRINTZ BIEDERMAN CO 1905

It's the Greatest Cloak Sensation of the Season Without a Single Exception.

Elegant Empire Wraps

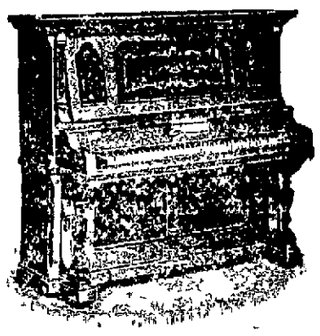
Exactly like above cuts, manufactured to sell at $35.00. A fortunate business connection enables us to sell these swell garments at less than half the original price. Every one is new, shades are Green, Brown, Tan, Alice Blue and Black. By Express today—no more

The Price $19.50.

COPYRIGHT PRINTZ BIEDERMAN CO 1905

WARNER & EDWARDS.

"MARION'S FINEST PIANO STORE."



STERLING PIANOS.

Faultless in tone and construction, the Sterling has worthily won a distinguished position among the most popular artists of America. None but the most carefully selected stock is used in the construction of these fine Pianos.

This is the place to buy your Christmas Piano, where you will find a stock of the finest pianos manufactured. Included in our stock of instruments will be found the

Packard, Shoninger, Price & Teeple, Haddorff, Schiller, Schaffer, Mendelssohn, Etc.

All woods and styles. Prices the lowest in the city, the quality considered. Our stock includes more than twice as many pianos to select from as any store in the city. We would be pleased to have you call at any time, that we may prove the truthfulness of our assertions.

Our store is open every evening and we will be pleased to show your or excellent line of instruments. Musicians in our store at all times, so that you may hear our pianos and know what you are buying.

All instruments which we handle are faultlessly constructed and recommended by all of the well known artists of the country and strictly guaranteed.

G. W. BAKER,

The Reliable Piano Dealer. Both Phones. 214 W. Center Street.

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

We have the largest line of Christmas Candies this year that we have ever carried in our history. Nearly 40 different varieties from 5c a pound to 20c a pound. We have the best line of 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c candies in the city.

Oranges at every price. Christmas tree candles, grapes, figs, dates, dried fruits, nuts of all kinds, apples, holly and everything that you will need for your home or Sunday school.

SPECIAL PRICES TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.,

North Main Street Opposite Court House

Partnership Is Formed — Adam Grundisch of this city and W C Sherman of Ashley have formed a partnership and will conduct a livery business here They will operate the Grundisch barn and the barn on Orchard street formerly owned by R W Hipple Grundisch previously intended selling his business to Sherman

George Riley has moved his family here from Mt Gilead and will reside on Blaine avenue

YELLOW FEVER DOWN IN CUBA

The Disease Is Spreading in the City of Havana.

CONDITION IS SAID TO BE ALARMING

From Reliable Sources It Is Gleaned That Situation Is Worse Than Published—Sanitation in the City Is Sadly Neglected, Say Competent Physicians

Havana Dec 6—Yellow fever is spreading in this city and it is suggested that those who are not imperative had better stay away from Havana for the present at least

It was not thought at first that the few cases reported would amount to much or that the fever would spread, but even what the sanitary authorities make public shows an alarming condition now, and it is learned from perfectly reliable sources that conditions are much worse than reported in published statements heretofore. This revival of yellow fever and its rapid spreading through the city isdue to nothing at all but the neglect and incompetence of the Cuban sanitary authorities, so competent physicians say

In the suit for divorce brought by Nelson Reidenbaugh in the Franklin county common pleas court against Minnie Reidenbaugh of this city, Judge Rathmell of the Franklin county court has ordered the plaintiff to pay his wife $50 and $25 per month as temporary alimony

Miss Lauer Surprised—Mrs Flora Lauer was pleasantly surprised at her home five miles south of Prospect Tuesday evening, in honor of the thirty-ninth anniversary of her birth An elaborate supper was served

DOMESTIC TROUBLES

Charles F. Garberson Charged With Assault and Battery.

MRS. GARBERSON TAKEN TO CITY HOSPITAL

Police Called by Mrs Garberson but Refuse To Arrest Her Husband Until an Affidavit Is Filed—Garberson Enters a Plea of Not Guilty Before Justice.

As an outcome of domestic difficulties, Charles F Garberson, a well-known attorney, is under arrest charged with assault and battery, and his wife, the supposed victim of his assault, is at the City hospital suffering from her injuries The assault is said to have occurred at the Garberson home on east Center street about 6 o'clock Saturday evening

Mr Garberson denies that he struck his wife. He told Justice H C Thompson, before whom he was taken about two hours after the difficulty, that shortly after he had arrived home, Saturday evening, Mrs Garberson assaulted him with a poker. Mr. Garberson showed the justice a red scar on his forehead as proof of his story. Garberson stated that he had merely resisted the assault by choking his wife

Mrs. Garberson refused to be seen at her room in the City hospital Monday Her physician stated that she was not seriously injured and is suffering more from the effects of the shock than she is from any injuries, her most serious hurt being a broken nose

Shortly after the affray at the Garberson home, Mrs Garberson ran to a nearby residence and telephoned for the police. Patrolman Fitzell responded, but refused to arrest Garberson until his wife had filed an affidavit. Justice H C Thompson was called, and after Mrs Garberson had sworn to an affidavit, charging her husband with assault and battery the arrest was made.

Before Justice Thompson Garberson pleaded not guilty, and was released on his own recognizance. His hearing was set for Monday morning Monday he telephoned the justice and stated that he was ill and could not appear His hearing was accordingly continued

Mrs Garberson's Statement

Mrs Charles F Garberson, who is still confined at the City hospital as a result of injuries received at the hands of her husband last Saturday evening, asks the Star to publish the following statement:

"I have not said anything sooner because I have been so nervous that I could not I've stood for Mr Garberson's abuse for the past ten years This is not the first time he has beat me, but I don't want to talk about that I want to give the truth about him beating me Saturday night. He threatened to kill me if I ever had him arrested Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, when I returned from a neighbor's home he was there but had locked the east door. I knocked and rang the bell and finally went around to the other door. I had the teakettle on to get supper He began abusing and cursing me for gadding, he said, and I told him to stop, that I had taken enough

"Then he slapped me and I grabbed the poker on the stove, but he was too quick for me. He clutched me by the arms and threw me to the floor placing his knee in the pit of my stomach and choking me with both hands until I begged him to desist. He then pulled me to my feet and pushed me into the dining-room In passing the telephone I grabbed the receiver and cried 'police' twice At that he threw me to the floor again and in some manner he tripped himself on the carpet and fell His head struck either the telephone of the big rocking chair, I don't know which Shortly afterward he went to get his pipe then I ran to the home of a neighbor The man was drunk or he wouldn't have abused me that way but I have stood it too long, and I shall demand justice"

Mayor Celebrates—H O Toms mayor of Prospect, celebrated his forty-fifth birthday anniversary today A big dinner was served Although Mayor Toms has been ill of the grip he managed to do justice to the dinner and proved himself a royal entertainer.

Annual Bazaar — Arrangements have been completed for the annual bazaar of the Ladies' Aid society of the Free Baptist church which will be held in the town hall at Green Camp December 16

UNIQUE SOCIAL AND A SHOWER

Queen Esther Circle of Epworth M. E. Church.

AFFAIR ATTRACTS A LARGE ATTENDANCE

Social Given To Secure Handkerchiefs for the Ritter Home for Girls at Athens, Tennessee—Parlors of Church Nicely Decorated and Fine Program Is Enjoyed.

A very pretty and unique Japanese social and linen handkerchief shower was held in the parlors of Epworth M E church, Tuesday evening, by the young women of the Queen Esther circle Over 100 people attended and the affair was a decided success.

The social was held for the purpose of collecting linen handkerchiefs to be sent to the Ritter home for girls, maintained by the Queen Esther circles of the country at Athens, Tennessee.

A large number of handkerchiefs were received and will be sent to the home in the near future

The parlors of the church, where the evening's entertainment was given, were decorated nicely with red and white, and in the ladies' parlor, arranged to represent a Japanese tea house, the guests were served with tea and wafers by Misses Ethel Uncapher and Margaret Morris, attired as Japanese girls

The Y M C A orchestra was present and played during the evening Miss Juanita Stahl gave a pleasing vocal solo and Herbert Johnson read a humorous selection, "The Lightning Dispenser"

Mrs James Williams gave an excellent talk on the southern homes supported by the missionary societies of the Methodist church, and the program was closed with two pretty Japanese songs by Miss Stahl, who was dressed in a characteristic Japanese costume.

The social was in charge of a committee composed of Misses Zella Mann, Eudora Sifritt and Dessie Hill

Furnaces Arrive—The big furnaces for St Mary's parochial school building, now being erected on north Prospect street, have arrived and will be installed as soon as possible. The contractor expects to have the building under roof some time next week in order that the workmen can be employed during the bad days of the winter without any delay. Father Joseph Denning, pastor of St Mary's church, hopes to have the handsome building completed by April

Legal Notice.

William Frederick Mack, et al Plaintiffs, vs Christopher Staley, et al, Defendants Cause No 11290

The defendants Christopher Staley the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Christopher Staley John Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of John Strine Jacob Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Jacob Strine Peter Stline the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Peter Strine Mary Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Mary Strine Margaret Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Margaret Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Henry Lee Martin Strine the unknown heirs and legal and personal representatives of Marin Strine will take notice that on the 1st day of October A D 1905 plaintiffs filed their petition in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of Marion county Ohio in and by which they seek to have the title quieted in them to the following described premises to-wit

Situated in the township of Waldo in the county of Marion in the state of Ohio and bounded and described as follows

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number eight (8) United States military lands in range 19 township 7 section 1 thence easterly on the Greenville treaty line one hundred and sixty-four and twenty hundredths (164 20) rods to the center of the Whetstone river, thence south with the center of the river to the line between the lands formerly owned by John M Shaffer and Andrew Stroub as shown by Eaton's survey thence west on said line one hundred and forty-three and forty-two hundredths (143 42) rods to a post on the west line of lot number eight (8) thence north forty-eight and fifty-two hundredths (48 52) rods to the place of beginning containing forty-nine and eighty-seven hundredths (49 87) acres more or less

Also situated in the township of Richland county and state aforesaid, being part of the east half of fractional section 31 township 6 south of range 16, beginning at the southwest corner of said east half of said fractional section aforesaid on the Greenville treaty line, thence easterly on said line forty (40) rods thence north thirty-eight (38) rods, thence west forty (40) rods to the west line of said half section thence south on said west line of said half section forty-two (42) rods to the place of beginning containing ten (10) acres more or less

Also situated in the township of Richland county and state aforesaid and known as a tract of land beginning at a stake in the half section line and ten (10) chains and seventy-one (71) links south of the northwest corner of the east half of fractional section number 31, township 6 south range 16 east, thence east parallel with the north line of said half section to the center of the Whetstone or Olentangy river, thence with the meanderings of said river south to the Greenville treaty line, thence with said line south eighty-three (83) degrees west thirty-one (31) chains and seventy (70) links to the southwest corner of the east half of said section 31 thence with the half section line north one (1) degree west ten (10) chains and fifty-five (55) links to the beginning containing twenty-eight and sixteen hundredths (28 16) acres more or less, excepting ten (10) acres off the west end of this described tract leaving eighteen and sixteen hundredths (18 16) acres more or less conveyed, seventy-eight and three hundredths (78 03) acres be the same, more or less and that unless they answer on or before the 13th day of January, A D 1906, the allegations of said petition will be taken to be true, and a decree entered accordingly.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MACK, EMMA M. MACK, Plaintiffs,

By H Edmund Hill and Copeland & Bartram, their attorneys.

German publication dispensed with.

25 wk-f-t6

Legal Notice.

George O Neal whose place of residence is unknown will take notice that Cora I O'Neal filed in the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No 11271, on October 11, 1905, her certain petition against George O'Neal, praying for a divorce from the said George O Neal upon the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty That said cause will be for hearing on and after December 12, 1905.

CORA I. O'NEAL.

By H Edmund Hill, her attorney.

75-wk-Fri-t6

Sheriff's Sale.

Marion Building, Savings & Loan Company vs. Anna A. Shute et al. In the court of common pleas, Marion county, Ohio.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the courthouse in Marion county, Ohio, on the

30th Day of December, A. D. 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, to-wit: Known as lot number twenty-seven hundred and ninety-two (2792) in Mt. Vernon Heights addition to Marion, Ohio.

Appraised at $1134.00.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, December 2, 1905

Peter C. Sells Sheriff

J. M Davidson, Deputy.

J. F. and L. B. McNeal, attorneys.

4-sdwk-t5

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound.

*No. 10	Chautauqua Ex.	12:20 am
*No. 8,	New York Ex..	5:32 am
*No 4,	Vestibule Limit'd	6:33 pm
*No. 16	Accommodation.	12:40 pm
†No. 22,	Arrives	10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9,	Chicago Express.	12:20 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd..	10:34 am
†No. 21	....	7:00 am
‡No. 13	....	3:30 pm
*No. 7	Pacific Express..	11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9,	Cincinnati Ex...	1:00 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd..	10:39 am
‡No. 13	....	3:30 pm
No 57,	Monday only....	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily ex ept Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

L. E. Nebergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Marion, Ohio.

Phones, Home, 346, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11	.....	*5:55 am
No. 3	.....	x7:45 am
No. 19	.....	*9:56 am
No. 29	.....	*2:00 pm
No. 43	.....	*7:30 pm
No 5	.....	x4:40 pm
Local freight	.....	x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 36	.....	*10:45 am
No. 46	.....	*12:17 N
No. 10	.....	x5:30 pm
No. 16	.....	*7:25 pm
No. 18	.....	*11:34 pm
Local freight	.....	x8:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:15 am	*No. 32. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 22. 10:15 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

Pennsylvania Lines.

PASSENGER TRAINS

By Central Standard Time

Northbound	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	✦ 440	✦ 444	s 464
Lv. Columbus...	6 50	5 00	6 00
Delaware..	7 32	5 50	6 49
MARION..	8·08	6 36	7.30
Bucyrus....	8.41	7.10	8 05
Ar. Sandusky..	10.20	8 40	9·45
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Southbound	**A.M.**	**P.M.**	
	* 441	✦ 445	
Lv Sandusky..	6 05	3 55	
Bucyrus...	7.35	5.30	
MARION..	8.08	6·04	
Delaware ..	8 51	6 49	
Ar. Columbus...	9.40	7 35	
	A.M.	P.M.	

* Daily ✦ Daily except Sunday.
s Sunday only.

The Jacobs 5 and 10c Store

Is headquarters for Holiday Toys. Buy now and avoid the crowds late.

131 West Center Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

D. A. FRANK & CO.'S CHRISTMAS STORE NEWS.

About Christmas Buying.

BUY EARLY—It's the best advice we can give. There's a hundred logical reasons why we mention only a few. The best sells first, that's an old saying, and a true one; assortments now with us are most complete, you choose from all that's new and choice, from an unbroken and unlimited collection; you escape the crowds; you can shop more leisurely; you can receive better attention from the clerks; you stand a better chance of getting what you ask for and as a rule, taking it as a whole, you are better satisfied with your purchases.

BUT THAT'S NOT ALL—We're telling you in this advertisement about some **Remarkable Xmas Bargains,** goods that positively won't be advertised again, goods that won't be here the last few days, merchandise that people want at prices that will cause quick sales. **It's up to you.** Read the whole advertisement, it's not only full of sensible Xmas suggestions, but it tells you as well how to economize on your Xmas purchases.

$20.00 FOX SCARFS $8.98.

We won't promise these Scarfs to last long. If we had hundreds of them, we believe they would sell in less than a week's time. But we've only got 50, beautiful Isabella Fox Scarfs, 84 inches long, choice quality, never before retailed for less than $20.00, on sale commencing Saturday $8.98.

Fox Muffs, big and fluffy $8.98 up.
Natural squirrel Muffs $8.98 up.
Isabella opossum Muffs $4.98.
Blended squirrel Muffs $10.00.
$7.50 natural squirrel Ties $5.00.
$7.50 Isabella opossum Scarfs $5.50.
$6.50 Isabella opossum Scarfs $3.98.
Double opossum Scarfs $10.00.
Squirrel Ties $15.00 to $3.98.
Fox Scarfs $39.00 to $7.50.

Children's Fur Sets 99c up.

A most complete showing Fur Sets for misses and children, white or colors, many kinds, $12 50 down to 99c set.

BEST IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

We claim the best Handkerchief assortment and by far the best values. Plenty of evidence here to back our claims. It's a complete display, showing about everything new, besides the staple numbers.

Just Look at These.

3c buys the everyday 10c Handkerchiefs for men or women, some pure linen, some fancy drawn work and others.

10c buys 15c and 20c kinds, thousands of them here, never such values before. Fancy embroidered, hemstitched and others, for men or women.

12½c and 15c, regular 25c values large size pure linen Handkerchiefs for men or women, beautiful embroidered designs, an unlimited assortment, 1,000 dozens at these prices, all worth double.

25c, actual 50c goods, a marvelous showing several thousand dozens at this price, about anything you could possibly ask for, for both men or women, new ideas galore.

Umbrellas all Under Price.

New Xmas Umbrellas here, $10.00 down to 50c, and such an assortment; why, we bought a thousand new ones. Of course, a great quantity like this brought with it many low price concessions, and you'll be delighted with these savings.

50c buys colored Umbrellas for children, red, blue black.

$1.00 buys actual $2.00 values in ladies' Umbrellas, splendid silk and linen covers, handles the newest [illegible] worth $2.00 to $3.00 anywhere.

$1.48 buys $2.50 colored silk Umbrellas, pure twilled silk, colors with or without borders.

$2.00 to $5.00 buys unequalled Umbrella values, included are the swell new plaid silk Umbrellas for ladies, also new colored effects. The handles are very new. Also some swell effects for men.

Fancy Neckwear for Women

The mere mention of ladies' Neckwear causes us to grow enthusiastic, and you'll agree that we have good reasons for being so when you come and see. A bewildering display, just full of handsomest possible conceits. Come one in a box.

At 10c and 15c new effects in turnovers, lace or embroidery, also embroidered collars, a very handsome lot at these prices.

At 25c [illegible] of beauty at this price. More than half dozens to show you beautiful silk embroidered stocks, one in a box, Fine Turnovers, lace Collars, form Collars and others.

At 50c, 75c and up, too beautiful to even attempt a description, a lavish showing of entirely new Neckwear ideas, nothing like it elsewhere in the city, white, black or colors.

Xmas Table Cloth Patterns.

Hand embroidered pure linen pattern Table Cloths; every judge of linen will admire these goods. Surely such extremely tasty patterns have never been shown before and just glance at these wonderful savings:

$1.88 for $2.75 cloths 2 yards long.
$2 25 for $3.50 cloths 2 yards long.
$3.50 for $5.50 cloths 2 yards long.
$4 50 for $6.50 cloths 2½ yards long.
$5.00 for $7.50 cloths 2½ yards long.
$5.50 for $8 00 cloths 3 yards long.
$6.00 for $9.00 cloths 3½ yards long.

Round Table Cloth Patterns.

$3.00 for $4.00 cloths 2 yards long.
$4.50 for $6.00 cloths 2 yards long.
$5.00 for $6,50 cloths 3 yards long.
$5.50 for $7.50 cloths 3 yards long.
$6.00 for $8.00 cloths 3 yards long.

New designs in drawn work and embroidery effects and the linens are fine.

Xmas Waist Patterns.

Some high grade embroidered silk and Crepe Due Chene Waist Patterns for swell waists, $5.00 to $10.00.

Silk Waistings By the yard.

An elegant new line just for Xmas gifts. Plaid Silks, checks, stripes, changeables, about everything new in silk, $1.50 down to 50c yard.

WOOL CHALLIES—For kimonas, dressing sacques and waists, neat dots and rings and Persian designs to very special lots just opened, 59c to 50c yard.

Reduced Prices on Dress Goods.

Wool fabrics in black or colors and there's no newer weaves or better styles anywhere, and our assortment is hard to beat. Prices positively lowered for Xmas trade, 50c to $1 50 yard for fabrics that have been selling at 75c to $3.00. You'll buy if you see them.

Mufflers for Men or Women

At the Notion Counter an entire new line Men's Mufflers, silk or cashmere, at 25c, 50c, $1.00 up.

LADIES' HAND BAGS—A gift that any woman will appreciate and we never had such an extensive display. They start at 25 and go on up to $5.00. Values worth mentioning are those at $1 00, $1 25, $1 75 and $2 50.

Back and Side Combs 10c to $2

The Xmas novelties in this line are altogether the most elaborate ever brought out. New jeweled back combs 25c to $2.00. New sets 25c to $1.50.

New Xmas Belts 19c to $1.50.

Silk belts, gold belts, leather belts, late Xmas styles that well dressed women will admire, black and late colors.

Xmas Toilet Sets.

Toilet Sets in pretty fancy boxes, consisting of comb, brush and mirror, exclusive ideas and designs, some are sterling silver mounted, others fancy metal, etc., a large showing of them at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50.

Xmas Hat and Clothes Brushes.

Hat or clothes Brushes, with sterling backs, quite a choice display, $3.00, $2 50 down to $1.25. Pretty line Brooches and lots of them, $1.50 down to 25c.

$1.00 Kid Gloves 69c pair.

Two pairs for about the price of one and as good $1.00 gloves as you can buy anywhere, all sizes, all colors and black.

Ladies' Kid Gloves $1 to $1.75

A most complete Xmas line, kid, dogskin, silk lined, the best gloves made, black and colors.

Frank's Superior Black Silks.

Selling the best Silks for years has given this silk department a most enviable reputation. Our high grade makes of Black Silks are known for their superior wearing qualities, for their beautiful finish, their permanent luster, and we have always given the most silk value for the money.

Special Silk Values for Xmas.

75c yard for our $1.00 yard-wide black Taffeta, a splendid quality, rich and lustrous, every thread pure silk.

$1.00 yard for our $1.50 yard-wide black Peau De Sole, a dependable black Silk, rich enough for the most costly gowns. Surely a wonderful bargain at $1 00.

$1.19 for our $1.75 yard-wide black Taffeta, a silk that will wear, that has the nicest possible chiffon finish and a most perfect black.

$1.35 yard for our $2.00 black Taffeta, either the world's celebrated "Bonnell" or a famous Swiss make, nothing better in the Taffeta silk line made.

$1.75 yard for our $2.50 wide black Peau De Sole, extra weight, extra quality, best Peau De Sole made.

Xmas Carpets and Rugs.

Spring 1906 Rug Styles Ready.

Our new lines spring 1906 room-size Rugs are here. New color combinations, new designs, new weaves, newest things in room-size Rugs for the spring season of 1906. Some even now cannot be duplicated.

Prices run from $15.00 to $50.00.

CARPET SWEEPERS—The Marion Special and Bissell's two best makes, all the new woods, beautifully finished, a sensible gift, $3.50 down to $1.50.

New Spring 1906 Carpet Styles

Why not a new Carpet for Xmas? Ought to see the lovely new spring 1906 designs, handsomest ever shown. Velvets, Axminsters, Moquettes, etc., at all prices, 75c to $1.50 yard.

Christmas Cloaks and Suits AT PRICES THAT WILL CREATE A SENSATION.

Christmas Cloaks and Suits at prices that you can't match after New Year's. How's that for good news? You choose now when assortments are at their best for altogether lower prices than you'll see stylish garments for again this season.

Take our advice, buy now. The choicest Cloak styles, the handsomest materials, the very best colors are now in stock. You'll cheat yourself out of weeks of good wear if you wait, and, in fact, you'll pay more for strictly desirable garments. Ever heard of such cuts?

Coats at $2 98, worth up to $10

Probably 50 Coats at this price. Mixtures, Meltons, etc. Some are tourist styles, some are fitted, coats of this and last year's makes, but all good styles, worth up to $10.00, now $2.98.

Coats at $4.98, worth up to $19.75.

Coats of Kersey, Cheviot, Mixtures, some are fitted, some Empire style, some are belted, coats in black and colors. Many in this lot sold at $10.00 and $15.00, a few at $19.75, now $4.98.

$60.00 Fur Coats $37.50.

Our very finest plain near seal coats or near seal coats with genuine beaver collars, reveres and cuffs, actually worth $60.00, our price to close $37.50.

FUR LINED COATS $10.00 to $25.00, former prices $20.00 to $60.00. This is your chance, fur coats are here to stay. A warm, luxuriant garment, 50 new ones to go for half price and some less.

FINE NOVELTY COATS $12.50 to $20.00, former prices $20.00 to $45 00. Swell garments, no two alike as a rule, latest colors, new shapes, plain materials and mixtures.

SUITS $5.98 to $20.00, former prices $12 50 to $35.00, all new styles, black or colors, 100 to select from.

CHILDREN'S COATS $2.49 to $6.98, former prices $3.98 to $10 00, every one new, sizes 6 to 14, all colors.

Underwear at Lower Prices.

No matter how hard we try to forget it, we cannot write an advertisement without mentioning Underwear. We could fill page after page telling you of this gigantic Underwear assortment, of our half prices, etc., the goods merit it, but space prevents telling you of only a few.

Men's 25c Cashmere Socks 15c pair.

Men's wool cashmere Socks in fancy stripes, best 25c goods made, our price 15c pair.

Men's heavy camel's hair Socks 19c pair.

Women's extra heavy black fleeced Hose 19c pair.

Men's 75c Wool Underwear 37½c.

Men's double front and back wool fleeced Shirts or Drawers, some stores even get $1.00 for this quality, our price 37½c.

Women's 50c Union Suits 25c.
Women's $1.00 Union Suits 69c.
Women's 50c black Underwear 25c.
Women's $1.25 wool pants 50c.
Men's $1 25 wool Shirts or Drawers 75c

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

PROSECUTOR'S DECLARATION

Suit Begun Against Bridge Companies in Local Court.

FRANK S. MONNETT TO AID PROSECUTOR

Sixty-Two Page Petition Filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Alleging Violation of Anti-Trust Laws and Fraud Practiced in Securing Contracts for Bridges.

Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark is after the bridge companies again and demands that they make reparation for their alleged illegal and iniquitious dealings with Marion county in past years.

The prosecutor is now out with the declaration that the bridge companies have violated the Ohio anti-trust law by their transactions in this county, and with Frank B. Monnette of Columbus, the former attorney general, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the Standard Oil company, as his associate, Clark has begun legal proceedings to prove his allegations.

In a sixty-two page petition filed Wednesday in the court of common pleas, Prosecutor Clark and former Attorney General Monnette, charge that on or about August 13, 1898, a number of the leading bridge companies formed a pool here and secured the contract for constructing a steel bridge over the Whetstone river in Richland township, defrauding the county and violating the anti-trust laws. The contract price of the bridge was $3,350, which the attorneys claim was excessive.

According to the provisions of the anti-trust laws, any one who is injured by a violation of these laws, can demand double damages. Clark and Monnette therefore claim judgment for $6,700, twice the amount paid for the bridge.

The defendants in the suit are the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron company, King Bridge company, Wrought Iron Bridge company, Canton Bridge company, Toledo Bridge company, Massillon Bridge company, Brackett Bridge company, Champion Bridge company, Variety Iron Work company, W. H. Lyons, representing the Marion Bridge company, and Samuel Croft and Milton Morral, members of the board of county commissioners at the time the bridge was sold.

Prosecutor Clark has been preparing to bring this suit since two months ago, when, in Columbus, former Attorney General Monnette was prosecuting the bridge companies on the charge of having violated the anti-trust laws, and through a mere accident, some of the testimony threw light on the sale of the Richland township bridge in Marion in August, 1898.

J. J. Dun, a representative of the Milwaukee Bridge company, had been here on the day the bridge contract was let and it happened that he was called to Columbus as a witness in Monnette's suit. Dun sprung a surprise by telling everything concerning the bridge trust and incidently gave a complete explanation of the deal in Marion county.

Dun stated on the witness stand that the bridge companies followed their customary plan here at the sale of the Richland township bridge and by forming a pool made certain that every bidder would secure a profit. According to agreement, the Bellefontaine Bridge company, Dun testified, secured the contract.

In the report of the bridge sale which he sent to his company, a copy of which report is in Prosecutor Clark's possession, Dun stated that while the actual cost of the bridge was only $1,600, it sold for $3,350. Combining this with an expense account of $600, which Prosecutor Clark does not attempt to define, a balance of $1,150 was left to distribute among the bidders. Eighteen companies, including Dun's company, which had bid on the bridge, received $50 each, and several were paid $25 each. All of these companies do not have headquarters in Ohio, and as a consequence are not made party defendants in the suit.

The lengthy petition filed Wednesday by Clark and Monnette, includes agreement said to have been signed by the different bridge companies, in which they pledged themselves to form pools in bidding on all contracts, and to divide the proceeds. The petition also comprises numerous interrogatories which the defendants must answer.

The suit brought several months ago by Prosecutor Clark for $99,000, which he claims the county has paid out during recent years to bridge companies which have secured contracts illegally, is still pending and the prosecutor states that there will be decisive developments before long.

COMMON PLEAS.

I. A. Merchant, one of the defendants in the park condemnation proceedings which closed Wednesday afternoon is dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury, which placed the value of the Merchant land at $8,000, and through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, has filed a motion for a new trial.

Merchant claims that eight errors were made, the first being that of the jury in deciding on a valution that was insufficient. It is also claimed that a separate trial before a separate jury should have been held for the Merchant land.

Herman Goedicke, defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Katharine Goedicke, has failed to pay his wife $75 temporary alimony as ordered by Judge Young. Thursday the judge cited Goedicke to appear in court before December 9 and show why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Application Rejected.

Columbus, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The state pardon board today rejected the application of Lewis Wilkerson, serving life sentence from Marion county for murder.

Christmas candies at the Lewis grocery, north Main street, opposite court-house wk-1t

Distance lends distraction to the toper's view of a schooner.

THE BISHOP IS INDORSED

Archbishop Messmer Defends Bishop Scannel's Action.

STATES POSITION OF THE CHURCH

The Archbishop Criticises the Disobedience of Catholics to Lawful Authority of the Church and He Hopes That Like Action Will Not Be Again Necessary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—Archbishop Messmer is out as the champion of Bishop Scannel of Omaha, whose recent edict resulted in the excommunication of Miss Hamilton for attending the marriage of a divorcee.

The archbishop defends Bishop Scannel's action in a letter which is likely to attract a good deal of attention.

The letter states the position of the church on divorce and holds the fact that the parties concerned in the case are prominent and were warned not to go to the wedding makes their disobedience all the more serious. The letter concludes:

"The correct thing for those Omaha Catholics to do was to obey their lawful superior, and if they thought him to be in the wrong, to bring the matter before a higher court later on.

"No doubt Bishop Scannel has given American Catholics a sadly-needed and most wholesome lesson, and it is to be hoped that prominent Catholics all over the land will profit by it."

ENGINEERS COVER PROPOSED ROUTE

Survey of Lima-Eastern Route Is Finished Thursday.

The corps of engineers which has been at work during the past few months surveying the proposed route of the Lima-Eastern Interurban railway between Lima and this city completed its work Thursday. The survey was finished up to the junction of Main and Center streets, where the line of the Lima-Eastern is to have its terminus.

"All that stands in the way of securing all the right-of-way and completing the financing of the road is a franchise permitting the road to enter Marion," said an official of the company Thursday morning.

MARION COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

Union Loan & Security Company Has Capital of $10,000.

Columbus, Dec. 5.—[Special]—The Union Loan & Security company of Marion, with a capital stock of $10,000, was incorporated today by M. R. Price, G. L. Stiefel, H. L. Bodley, Edward E. Dennig and P. H. Rettig, the incorporators being from Galion and Akron.

The company has secured offices in the Fisher block on west Center street, and will make chattel loans. The local manager is P. H. Rettig.

YOUNG MAN IS CRUSHED

Charles Siples Is Killed While Loading Logs.

A FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WALDO

Siples Is Engaged With Several Men in Loading a Wagon Which Turns Over and Rolls a Log Upon Him. Life Is Crushed Out of the Unfortunate Victim.

Charles Siples, aged twenty-five and unmarried, residing at Prospect, was crushed to death while loading logs near Waldo, Thursday at 11 o'clock. He was instantly killed, his head and breast having been mashed.

Siples and several men were engaged in loading a wagon, when they started to put an unusually large log on top. Two horses were unable to load it and four horses were put to the task. Siples standing on the side of the wagon opposite the log being pulled up. The wagon upset and Siples was caught beneath the large log. Coroner E. L. Brady of this city was called and viewed the remains.

The dead man leaves a father, Samuel Siples of Prospect, and two sisters and two brothers—Mrs. Al. W. Smith of No. 645 east Farming street, this city; Miss Libbie Siples of Prospect, and William and Frank Siples of Richwood.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

Christmas Umbrellas

Each year sees a greater demand for the better umbrellas as Christmas gifts. From our large showing selection is easy. Whether looking for a present for father, mother, sister or brother, you may be sure that one of these new umbrellas will make a most acceptable gift.

For the ladies we have dozens of elegant umbrellas, practically all of which were just received, and anyone of which is a model of perfection at its respective cost. With only the finest cloth used in their construction, with their artistic handles of natural wood, gold and silver, our umbrellas more than meet every requirement both in beauty and durability. You, as a lady, will be interested in the Big Store's assortment of silk umbrellas at

$1.00, $1.25 TO $12.00.

The children have not been forgotten. The showing of umbrellas for the little ones is large, ranging in cost from

$1.50, $1.25 TO 39c.

If you are undecided as to what you should get him, buy an umbrella. It's an easy satisfactory solution to the matter. He will be pleased with one of our umbrellas. You buy one at

75c OR $1.00 UP TO $7.50.

Those Christmas Gifts.

The crush, the jam of the crowds of Christmas shoppers in former years has made the Holiday buying a disagreeable duty. You were crowded and tossed about with no opportunity for intelligent selection. You grabbed what you could get. And oh! what a nerve strain it was.

A little thought on the subject will convince you that NOW is the time to shop You have abundant time to inspect complete, untouched stocks of merchandise, and then, to deliberately select those gifts that are most appropriate and most likely to be highly appreciated by the recipient.

The BIG STORE has just completed all arrangements in regards to its Xmas showings throughout the store. Never before has this store offered the public such unparalled opportunities for judicious holiday buying.

In every department are shown myriads of beautiful presents. Great care was exercised by the management to secure only merchandise which was the very best in its class. Whether you pay much or little, rest assured that the article bought is of the very best, quality that such a priced one COULD BE.

Behind every cent's worth of merchandise sold there is a penny's worth of quality. Greatest assortments, newest Christmas merchandise, highest quality, courteous treatment, together with right prices are offered by the big store in return for your patronage.

Don't wait, get ready for CHRISTMAS NOW.

Novelty Leather Goods

There is a great increase in the sales of leather goods at this time of the year, and why shouldn't there be? From this stock can be selected dozens of purses, card cases, music rolls, etc., which would make most desirable Yuletide remembrances. Here are shown leather novelties in every style at every price.

Perhaps your sister or friend is a musician, or a student of music. If so, do you not think she would be delighted with one of those attractive leather music rolls? The Big Store shows the greatest variety at

50c TO $5.00.

A beautiful leather purse or bag makes a fine Christmas present. Every lady must have a purse. It's just as necessary as a hat. Beautiful Christmas Purses

$8.50 DOWN TO 19c.

Something new in the Purse line is the novelty metal Purse. It's a beauty. In order to fully appreciate it you should look through our line. You will be delighted with it. Metal Purses, every style.

$12.50 TO $2.50 EACH.

For the men the Big Store shows an almost endless variety of leather Bill Books, Letter Folders, etc.

Art Department:-- The Center of Interest

Our Art Department is one vast collection of Christmas novelties. This portion of the of the store caters to the holiday trade, and nowhere will you see displayed anything but what is suggestive of Christmas.

It is a real treat to inspect the high-class goods shown here, and after looking through you will have most definite ideas about your Holiday buying.

Every effort has been made to make this department complete in every detail: the results speak for themselves.

Cushion Tops. This line is so large and varied that its very size makes selection difficult. Artistic tops in Tapestry and Velour are here in great numbers at

$1.50 Down to 25c.

Cushion tops and backs, ready for filling, are shown in even greater variety, from the rich oriental ones at $5.50 down to beautifully colored tops at 25c.

It hardly pays to make fancy cushions when we have such beautiful ready-made ones filled with silk floss, at

50c to $5.50.

We have stacks of fancy Pin Cushions in the various shapes, with lace and embroidery, all sizes and prices, from

$2.50 Down to 25c Each.

It's just necessary to buy one or two center pieces or scarfs for Christmas gifts.

THE BIG STORE has hundreds of dainty Cluny center pieces and scarfs in every pattern at

$12.00 to 25c.

Mountmellick center pieces and scarfs, a new line in all sizes, at

$8.49 to 15c.

Hundreds of elegant and desirable gifts can be found in our stock of fine Battenberg center pieces, scarfs and lunch cloths, in every size and shape, at $12.00 down to the smaller ones at 10c each.

Spotless White Aprons

These white aprons make inexpensive and very acceptable Christmas gifts.

For the holiday trade we have added dozens of the neat little sewing aprons and the larger and becoming waitress' and maids' aprons to our stock. Christmas shoppers never have neglected this portion of our store, and, depend upon it, when they see this big showing of clean white aprons they won't make any this year. Reasonably priced at

25c to $1.00 Each.

Book Department.

Great pains have been taken to make our line of Boys' and Girls' Books complete in every detail. The books written by such men as Hentry, Alger and others, are here in great numbers, at

25c and 50c.

The poems of the standard authors in magnificent leather bound volumes, at

$1 00.

Indexed bibles for teachers and students at all prices.

Dainty Perfumery

The art of making a perfect perfume is known to but few makers in this country. The few who know how have contributed their various wares to our stock. We have Hudnut's, Vantine's and Colgate's complete lines of perfumes, toilet waters, etc,

Violet Sec toilet water in 5 oz bottles, beautifully put up in fancy boxes (one bottle to the box)

25c Box

Colgate's Monad violet toilet water, one 5 oz. bottle in fancy gift box 98c

Perfumery in 1-2 oz., 1 oz and 2 oz. bottles at 25c to $1.50 bottle.

The Silks.

Black and Colored Silks.

Our special Xmas stock of Silks for Xmas will be found the most and up-to-date in Marion Every quality and style represented.

Black silks of quality, every yard guaranteed for service, in Taffeta, Peau-de-Soie, Messaline, Armure, Etc., from

50c to $2.00.

Colored Taffeta Silks in Fancy Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Brocades--for waists or suits at

50c, 75c and $1.00.

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Furs

If you desire to bestow gifts which will for months yield the recipient much satisfaction and, incidentally, service, you can find hundreds of such in either our Dress Goods or Ready-to-wear department.

In order that our tailors may have ample time for making the required alterations, we especially solicit early buying. Right now is the proper time, and here, the proper place.

In Dress Goods

We call your attention to our Black Silk and Wool Careta, one of our most elegant materials for fine black dresses at per yard

$2.00

The Silk and Wool Bollennes are most suitable for either street or evening wear. In both the dark shades and the delicate colorings, 42 inches wide, at per yard

$1.00

Our Kersey Coats 45 inches long, elegantly made in black, navy, brown and the grey mixtures at a special Christmas price.

$8.98

Furs

No nicer present than of our small four-in-hand fancy fur pieces. They are here in blended Squirrel, Mink, Seal, Ermine and other furs, beautifully made and suitable for either street or evening wear at

$65 to 98c

We are reputed for the fine quality of Near Seal Coats. These Coats are 45 inches long, are lined with silk and satin which is guaranteed for two season's wear. They have either plain Beaver or Martin rolls. Priced from

$25 to $65

Gloves.

There is no present which a lady would more highly appreciate than a pair of those kid gloves which the Big Store sells. The quality of our goods is known. The only question is, have we the variety. We have the largest in Marion.

Jewelry.

Our jewelry department is replete with those novelties so much in vogue at present.

Those desirable initial hatpins, in all letters, at only

10c

Then we have a large line of the fancy hat pins at $1.25 down to

25c each.

Fancy Baskets.

On our second floor you will find most beautiful baskets in Marion. Numbers of plain and fancy waste baskets, fancy jardinier baskets, hampers, flower baskets, etc, in fancy braiding of all colors, suggest a desirable Christmas gift. From 15c up to

$4.50 each.

Clocks.

The jewelry stores ask double the price we do for clocks. We purchased many dozens of reliable, fancy timepieces for our Christmas trade. They are elegant clocks in brass and dull finish, priced while they last at 48c, 98c and

$1.48.

Christmas Bric-a-brac

The bigness of the stock and the reasonableness of the prices, make our bric-a-brac counter a very popular place with the Christmas buyer. A really magnificent line of burnt wood and shell novelties at

10c

Many Dolls.

Our doll department is a veritable dreamland to the little girl. Dolls of all sizes and colors in every kind of dress are here in great numbers. We show them from the kid dolls at 25c up to the elegantly costumed ladies, at

$3.00 each

Snowy Linens

For the proper embellishment of the Christmas table, all the requisites, in great variety of pattern and price, are displayed here

The beautiful match sets of Table Linen and Napkins are here in great numbers, priced at from 59c to $4.00 per yard, with Napkins to match, at

98c to $12.50 Doz.

A great Christmas showing of hemstitched Lunch Cloths, like that at the Big Store, will interest you. Great care was exercised in the purchasing of this stock and we feel that the results will repay all trouble taken. There has been much favorable comment on the excellence of our Lunch Cloths, priced at

$3.50 to 89c Each

Fancy hand-made Huck towels at 35c to $1.00 yard The Big Store offers Christmas shoppers a great assortment of Damask and fancy Huck Towels at

25c to $2 Each

Handkerchiefs

Realizing that more and better Handkerchiefs would be required to meet the holiday demand this year than ever before we have gathered a Handkerchief stock the immensity of which entirely eclipses that of any former year.

To Christmas shoppers the handkerchief department is a veritable bazaar of suggestions.

Ladies' all linen initial handkerchiefs (six in a box) $1.50 per box.

The fancy plaid shamrock lawn handkerchiefs are very beautiful A box of six at $1.50

French hand embroidered initial handkerchiefs at $1.50 per box.

The rich French hand embroidered goods and the exquisite American hand made handkerchiefs in great profusion at $3.00 to 25c each.

The children's fancy lace edge handkerchief at 50c and 25c are beauties.

Children's special Christmas fine handkerchiefs in real telephone and suit case boxes, six in a box, at 50c box.

Bath Robes & Kimonas

Nothing more suitable for Christmas presents than these Bath Robes and Kimonas. Not the small tight ones, but big full robes made thoroughly from the best German flannel, all wool eiderdown, or terry cloth. Nice robes and kimonas at $5.00. The better ones cost as high as

$15.00.

China & Cut Glass.

The big store's showing of fine China and cut Glass rivals in magnitude and beauty that of the strictly china store

Beautifully painted vases and pedestals priced from 48c up to $50.00. A big line of cut glass from $2.15 to $10.00 per piece.

Christmas Shawls.

Any lady who receives one of our fancy shawls as a Christmas present, will for many days gratefully remember the giver. You will look a long time before you could find a more acceptable gift.

Shawls, the square ones and the long scarf effects, at

$1.00 to $5.98.

Men's Suspenders.

In our art department is shown a big line of men's fancy Christmas suspenders. What man would not appreciate a a pair of these suspenders, each pair of which is nicely put up in an ornamental box.

You don't pay clothing store prices here.

Red Rubber Toys.

Red rubber toys bought this year will be just as good as new a year hence. Nothing like them for the strenuous American child.

You pay the same for these in the big toy stores of the city--

10c, 15c, 25c up to 98c.

Toilet Articles.

Among her Christmas presents, every lady expects one or more toilet articles.

Combs, brushes, nail brushes, bath brushes, all if the highest quality, are here.

A big line of infant's white celluloid sets, in fancy boxes at

50c to $2 50.

EXQUISITE WAISTS AS HOLIDAY GIFTS.

There is no more practical Christmas gift than a beautiful silk or wool waist. No other Marion store is so well prepared to fill your wants in this line Elegant silk waists in black, the plain colors, and all the new plaids, at $3.50 to $12.50. Those beautiful wool waists in plain and fancy colors, are here in profusion at 98c to $7.50 each. Even a more acceptable gift than the above (if possible) is one of our fancy lingerie waists. Lingerie waists are models of beauty and daintiness. These waists in all the newest effects sell for $4.00 up to $18.00 each. Second Floor.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XXI. NO. 29. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT IS SENT TO CONGRESS TODAY

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO CONGRESS BY MR. ROOSEVELT ON MANY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Favors the Creation of an Adminstrative Body To Handle the Railroad Matter. Rebates Are Hotly Denounced--Trusts, Insurance, Revenue Revision, the Army and Navy and the Panama Canal Are Discussed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man cannot avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt all of us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wageworker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally the wageworker, the man of small means and the average consumer as well as the average producer are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity, but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently, and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

REGULATION OF TRUSTS

Can Only Be Effectively Exercised by Federal Supervision.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by and be accountable to some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trades union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis no other question of internal economy with which the congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals, and especially the great corporations, doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming, but they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be unwise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is. The laws of the congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

An Innovation Only In Form.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration, for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies, and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable, and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the antitrust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions, but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The mere successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization, generally itself the result of dishonest promotion, because of the myriad evils it brings in its train, for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic. It always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages. It damages the small investor, discourages thrift and encourages gambling and speculation, while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies, for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the national government obtains in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

RAILWAY RATE QUESTION

Administrative Body With Power to Revise Evil Charges Favored.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my message of Dec. 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need so far as legislation is concerned is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self restraint, but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted, but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment, the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high, but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum, and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it, and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

Evasions of the Law.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity, and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, the arrangement resulting to the profit of the one shipper and the one railroad and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages or of a concession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate. This would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival, and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit under specified conditions and careful supervision agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above, and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate after the lapse of a reasonable time goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

Private Car Lines.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges or in mileage or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers. No common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners. A few first class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

No Hostility to Railroads.

Let me most earnestly say that these recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. On ethical grounds, on grounds of right, such hostility would be intolerable, and on grounds of mere national self interest we must remember that such hostility would tell against the welfare not merely of some few rich men, but of a multitude of small investors, a multitude of railway employees, wage workers, and most severely against the interest of the public as a whole. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well and not ill, but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to secure this end is to give to some government tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling exactly as it is gladly done by the willing. Moreover, if some government body is given increased power the effect will be to furnish authoritative answer on behalf of the railroad whenever irrational clamor against it is raised or whenever charges made against it are disproved. I ask this legislation not only in the interest of the public, but in the interest of the honest railroad man and the honest shipper alike, for it is they who are chiefly jeopardied by the practices of their dishonest competitors. This legislation should be enacted in a spirit as remote as possible from hysteria and rancor. If we of the American body politic are true to the traditions we have inherited we shall always scorn any effort to make us hate any man because he is rich, just as much as we should scorn any effort to make us look down upon or treat contemptuously any man because he is poor. We judge a man by his conduct—that is, by his character—and not by his wealth or intellect. If he makes his fortune honestly, there is no just cause of quarrel with him. Indeed, we have nothing but the kindliest feelings of admiration for the successful business man who behaves decently, whether he has made his success by building or managing a railroad or by shipping goods over that railroad. The big railroad men and big shippers are simply Americans of the ordinary type who have developed to an extraordinary degree certain great business qualities. They are neither better nor worse than their fellow citizens of smaller means. They are merely more able in certain lines and therefore exposed to certain peculiarly strong temptations.

Industrialism's Temptations.

These temptations have not sprung newly into being. The exceptionally successful among mankind have always been exposed to them, but they have grown amazingly in power as a result of the extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines, and under these new conditions, which the lawmakers of old could not foresee and therefore could not provide against, they have become so serious and menacing as to demand entirely new remedies. It is in the interest of the best type of railroad man and the best type of shipper no less than of the public that there should be governmental supervision and regulation of these great business operations, for the same reason that it is in the interest of the corporation which wishes to treat its employees aright that there should be an effective employers' liability act or an effective system of factory laws to prevent the abuse of women and children. All such legislation frees the corporation that wishes to do well from being driven into doing ill in order to compete with its rival which prefers to do ill. We desire to set up a moral standard. There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity, is sufficient in judging any business or political question—from rate legislation to municipal government. Business success, whether for the individual or for the nation, is a good thing only so far as it is accompanied by and develops a high standard of conduct—honor, integrity, civic courage. The kind of business prosperity that blunts the standard of honor, that puts an inordinate value on mere wealth, that makes a man ruthless and conscienceless in trade and weak and cowardly in citizenship, is not a good thing at all, but a very bad thing for the nation. This government stands for manhood first and for business only as an adjunct of manhood.

The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized, but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak man. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city, for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the old days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road on land, was open to all. It belonged to the public, and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway, it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public. It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far reaching disaster that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men cannot in the long run be secured, and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as at the thought of anything even remotely resembling subserviency to rich men.

Difficulties Should Be a Spur.

But, while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even handed justice and the fertility of resource which we like to think of as typically American and which will in the end achieve good results in this, as in other fields of activity. The task is a great one and underlies the task of dealing with the whole industrial problem. But the fact that it is a great problem does not warrant us in shrinking from the attempt to solve it. At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of law, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To rail at and assail the men who have done as they best could under such conditions accomplishes little. What we need to do is to develop an orderly system, and such a system can only come through the gradually increased exercise of the right of efficient government control.

Safety Appliances.

In my annual message to the Fifty-eighth congress at its third session I called attention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The congress should provide by appropriate legislation for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date as a measure of increased safety to the traveling public.

Through decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the lower federal courts in cases brought before them for adjudication the safety appliance law has been materially strengthened, and the government has been enabled to secure its effective enforcement in almost all cases, with the result that the condition of railroad equipment throughout the country is much improved and railroad employees perform their duties under safer conditions than heretofore. The government's most effective aid in arriving at this result has been its inspection service, and that these improved conditions are not more general is due to the insufficient number of inspectors employed. The inspection service has fully demonstrated its usefulness, and in appropriating for its maintenance the congress should make provision for an increase in the number of inspectors.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry, and if there are any reasons for limiting by law the hours of labor in any employment they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alertness in the performance of their duties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

Employers' Liability Law.

In my annual message to the Fifty-seventh congress at its second session I recommended the passage of an employers' liability law for the District of Columbia and in our navy yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth congress at its second session and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability, with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering the subject, applicable to all industries within the scope of the federal power. I hope that such a law will be prepared and enacted as speedily as possible.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR.

Injunctions, Child Employment and Women Who Work Discussed.

The national government has as a rule but little occasion to deal with the formidable group of problems connected more or less directly with what is known as the labor question, for in the great majority of cases these problems must be dealt with by the state and not by the national government. The national government has control of the District of Columbia, however, and it should see to it that the city of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public playgrounds, proper regulation of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the District. These will be useful chiefly as object lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real national value.

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power, but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case. It should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

Child Labor.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. It is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the states themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different states so as to spur up those that are behindhand and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several states. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens.

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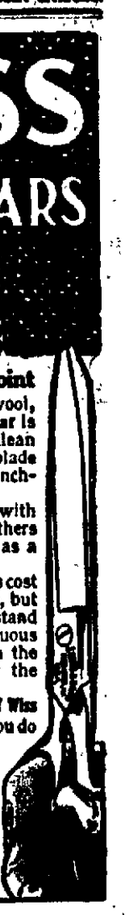

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Women Who Work.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over 5,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful occupations, yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made, but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time. It is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be, and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wageworker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached, but the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved, are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists, their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth and cold blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wageworker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own, and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wageworker should consult freely one with the other; should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation. This inevitably brings about a tendency to treat each man not on his merits as an individual, but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community.

SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL

Class Spirit Fatal to All Communities In Which It Has Been Dominant.

If such a spirit grows up in this republic it will ultimately prove fatal to us, as in the past it has proved fatal to every community in which it has become dominant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental truth that our concern is with the individual worth of the individual man this government cannot permanently hold the place which it has achieved among the nations. The vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond and, indeed, run at right angles to the lines of cleavage which divide occupation from occupation, which divide wageworkers from capitalists, farmers from bankers, men of small means from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men who live in the country, for the vital line of cleavage is the line which divides the honest man who tries to do well by his neighbor from the dishonest man who does ill by his neighbor. In other words, the standard we should establish is the standard of conduct, not the standard of occupation, of means or of social position. It is the man's moral quality, his attitude toward the great questions which concern all humanity, his cleanliness of life, his power to do his duty toward himself and toward others, which really counts, and if we substitute for the standard of personal judgment, which treats each man according to his merits, another standard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored and all men of another class discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. I believe that our people are too sane, too self respecting, too fit for self government, ever to adopt such an attitude. This government is not and never shall be government by a plutocracy. This government is not and never shall be government by a mob. It shall continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, a government based on the theory that each man, rich or poor, is to be treated simply and solely on his worth as a man, that all his personal and property rights are to be safeguarded and that he is neither to wrong others nor to suffer wrong from others.

The noblest of all forms of government is self government, but it is also the most difficult. We who possess this priceless boon and who desire to hand it on to our children and our children's children should ever bear in mind the thought so finely expressed by Burke: "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites, in proportion as they are disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there be within the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

Insurance.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended "that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty. They draw the line only this side of what may be called law honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of ethical conduct in the community at large and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condemns all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic, but practical. There is need of a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley the state department exercised its influence through diplomatic channels to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

State Supervision Inadequate.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should also consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states is unquestioned, while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insurance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and supply useful information concerning interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance." It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance.

REVISION OF REVENUES

More Need of Stability Than Attempt to Attain Perfection.

There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue, and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires, of the people as a whole, for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several states as represented in the congress that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole, and there should then be a sincere, intelligent and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes, but in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves. Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent. I am happy to be able to announce to you that Russia now treats us on the most favored nation basis.

Economy In Expenditures.

I earnestly recommend to the congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one or two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The commissioner of the general land office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices. This will effect a saving of about a quarter of a million dollars a year. As the business of the nation grows it is inevitable that there should be from time to time a legitimate increase in the number of officials, and this fact renders it all the more important that when offices become unnecessary they should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of public money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information. It is probably not unfair to say that many tens of thousands of volumes are published at which no human being ever looks and for which there is no real demand whatever.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in nowise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly.

Currency.

In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, to the congress I said:

"Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country."

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided, but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year, so that the currency will contract against speculation and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the treasury department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by congressional action.

Business Methods In Departments.

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. To make it so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature. Probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could undertake it with reasonable prospect of success. I recommend that the congress consider this subject with a view to provide by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations and for the changes in business methods within or between the several departments that will best promote the economy, efficiency and high character of the government work.

Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I said:

"The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector, and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper, but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct, but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to and expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result cannot but be wholesome. All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law, directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes, and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Called Again by the Czar, President Promises It America's Support.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of fifteen different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of Dec. 16, 1904, the United States government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on Sept. 13 through Ambassador Rosen, took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would as a matter of course take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

This renders it proper at this time to say something as to the general attitude of this government toward peace. More and more war is coming to be looked upon as in itself a lamentable and evil thing. A wanton or useless war or a war of mere aggression—in short, any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit—is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all humanity. We can, however, do nothing of permanent value for peace unless we keep ever clearly in mind the ethical element which lies at the root of the problem. Our aim is righteousness. Peace is normally the handmaiden of righteousness, but when peace and righteousness conflict then a great and upright people can never for a moment hesitate to follow the path which leads toward righteousness, even though that path also leads to war. There are persons who advocate peace at any price; there are others who, following a false analogy, think that because it is no longer necessary in civilized countries for individuals to protect their rights with a strong hand, it is therefore unnecessary for nations to be ready to defend their rights. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they seriously hamper the cause which they advocate by tending to render it absurd in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. There can be no worse foe of mankind in general, and of his own country in particular, than the demagogue of war, the man who in mere folly or to serve his own selfish ends continually rails at and abuses other nations, who seeks to excite his countrymen against foreigners on insufficient pretexts, who excites and inflames a perverse and aggressive national vanity and who may on occasions wantonly bring on conflict between his nation and some other nation. But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and in any such movement as this for The Hague conference it is essential not to be misled by one set of extremists any more than by the other.

War and Peace.

Whenever it is possible for a nation or an individual to work for real peace, assuredly it is failure of duty not so to strive; but if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self respect. We have scant sympathy with the sentimentalist who dreads oppression less than physical suffering, who would prefer a shameful peace to the pain and toil sometimes lamentably necessary in order to secure a righteous peace. As yet there is only a partial and imperfect analogy between international law and internal or municipal law, because there is no sanction of force for executing the former while there is in the case of the latter. The private citizen is protected in his rights by the law because the law rests in the last resort upon force exercised through the forms of law. A man does not have to defend his rights with his own hand, because he can call upon the police, upon the sheriff's posse, upon the militia or in certain extreme cases upon the army, to defend him. But there is no such sanction of force for international law. At present there could be no greater calamity than for the free peoples, the enlightened, independent and peace loving peoples, to disarm while yet leaving it open to any barbarism or despotism to remain armed. So long as the world is as unorganized as now, the armies and navies of those peoples who on the whole stand for justice offer not only the best, but the only possible, security for a just peace. For instance, if the United States alone, or in company only with the other nations that on the whole tend to act justly, disarmed, we might sometimes avoid bloodshed, but we would cease to be of weight in securing the peace of justice—the real peace for which the most law abiding and high minded men must at times be willing to fight. As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality.

For General Arbitration Treaty.

So much it is emphatically necessary to say in order both that the position of the United States may not be misunderstood and that a genuine effort to bring nearer the day of the peace of justice among the nations may not be hampered by a folly which, in striving to achieve the impossible, would render it hopeless to attempt the achievement of the practical. But, while recognizing most clearly all above set forth, it remains our clear duty to strive in every practicable way to bring nearer the time when the sword shall not be the arbiter among nations. At present the practical thing to do is to try to minimize the number of cases in which it must be the arbiter and to offer, at least to all civilized powers, some substitute for war which will be available in at least a considerable number of instances. Very much can be done through another Hague conference in this direction, and I most earnestly urge that this nation do all in its power to try to further the movement and to make the result of the decisions of The Hague conference effective. I earnestly hope that the conference may be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the customary way of settling international disputes in all save a few classes of cases, which should themselves be as sharply defined and rigidly limited as the present governmental and social development of the world will permit. If possible, there should be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the conference. Neutral rights and property should be protected at sea as they are protected on land. There should be an international agreement to this purpose and a similar agreement defining contraband of war.

During the last century there has been a distinct diminution in the number of wars between the most civilized nations. International relations have become closer, and the development of The Hague tribunal is not only a symptom of this growing closeness of relationship, but is a means by which the growth can be furthered. Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organization of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly organized the need for navies and armies will diminish. It is not possible to secure anything like an immediate disarmament, because it would first be necessary to settle what peoples are on the whole a menace to the rest of mankind and to provide against the disarmament of the rest being turned into a movement which would really chiefly benefit these obnoxious peoples; but it may be possible to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military expenditure. Of course such an effort could succeed only if it did not attempt to do too much and if it were undertaken in a spirit of sanity as far removed as possible from a merely hysterical pseudo philanthropy. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the insurrection in the Philippines this nation has shown its practical faith in the policy of disarmament by reducing its little army one-third. But disarmament can never be of prime importance. There is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war.

I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The golden rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals, though the golden rule must not be construed in fantastic manner, as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This mighty and free republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as it safeguards its own.

Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the western hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of the hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama canal. As a mere matter of self defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal, and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean sea.

No Designs on South America.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place, we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. There are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order and prosperity that they themselves, though as yet hardly consciously, are among the guarantors of this doctrine. These republics we now meet not only on a basis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the doctrine will disappear, for no stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this continent shall be happy and prosperous, and they cannot be happy and prosperous unless they maintain order within their boundaries and behave with a just regard for their obligations toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. We desire peace with all the world, but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are of course limits to the wrongs which any self respecting nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation or toward citizens of this nation in some state unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders and unwilling to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our having to take action to protect our rights, but such action will not be taken with a view to territorial aggression, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other resource has been exhausted.

Not a Shield For Wrongdoers.

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not, and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt. On the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is therefore in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples, and, most of all, it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned.

This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe doctrine. We must ourselves in good faith try to help upward toward peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so we are, even though slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among nations.

SANTO DOMINGO.

A Plea For the Ratification of the Treaty Now Pending.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us, bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself and to be treated as such and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe doctrine. The important point is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on its own merits. The conditions in

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Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor who possessed the power and, as they hoped, also the will to help them. There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention and were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. In the case of one of these nations only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our government prevented the seizure of territory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on or proper for Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her government and people.

Accordingly, the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are able to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depositary for equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified among the various creditors, whether European or American.

Custom Houses and Revolutions.

The custom houses offer well nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their aim the obtaining possession of these custom houses. The mere fact that the collectors of customs are Americans, that they are performing their duties with efficiency and honesty and that the treaty is pending in the senate gives a certain moral power to the government of Santo Domingo which it has not had before. This has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent that the American collectors turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. It is enabling the poor harassed people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the senate we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. There is, of course, opposition to the treaty from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime, I have exercised the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of the congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the island for revolutionary purposes.

Under the course taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty, chaos will follow, and if chaos follows, sooner or later this government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion. Under the proposed treaty the independence of the island is scrupulously respected, the danger of violation of the Monroe doctrine by the intervention of foreign powers vanishes and the interference of our government is minimized so that we shall only act in conjunction with the Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the customs and therefore to secure the payment of just debts and to secure the Dominican government against demands for unjust debts. The proposed method will give the people of Santo Domingo the same chance to move onward and upward which we have already given to the people of Cuba. It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation if we fail to take advantage of this chance, for it will be of damage to ourselves and it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy and, above all, every consideration of large generosity bids us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

The Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the army and navy. We now have a very small army—in fact a high infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the army we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as is possible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer, but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient appropriations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions, every march, for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in an active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportunity of handling regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preference of a division in marching and embarking at some point on our coast and disembarking at some other point and continuing its march.

The number of posts in which the army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons. Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thoroughly efficient corps of officers in the higher ranks unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding out process. Such a weeding out process—that is, such a process of selection—is a chief feature of the four years' course of the young officer at West Point. There is no good reason why it should stop immediately upon his graduation. While at West Point he is dropped unless he comes up to a certain standard of excellence, and when he graduates he takes rank in the army according to his rank of graduation. The results are good at West Point, and there should be in the army itself something that will achieve the same end. After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank, this age of retirement of course changing from rank to rank. In both the army and the navy there should be some principle of selection—that is, of promotion for merit—and there should be a resolute effort to eliminate the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

For an Increase in Coast Artillery.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. Only by such training in advance can we be sure that in actual war field operations and those at sea will be carried on successfully. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of Jan. 9, 1905, as to the medical department of the army and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the navy. In the medical department of the navy the first in importance is the reorganization of the hospital corps on the lines of the Gallinger bill (S. 3984, Feb. 1, 1904) and the reapportionment of the different grades of the medical officers to meet service requirements. It seems advisable also that medical officers of the army and navy should have similar rank and pay in their respective grades so that their duties can be carried on without friction when they are brought together. The base hospitals of the navy should be put in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. Unless we now provide with ample forethought for the medical needs of the army and navy appalling suffering of a preventable kind is sure to occur if ever the country goes to war. It is not reasonable to expect successful administration in time of war of a department which lacks a third of the number of officers necessary to perform the medical service in time of peace. We need men who are not merely doctors. They must be trained in the administration of military medical service.

Ships Enough Now.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should, at least in the immediate future, be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up as they are thus replaced. The four single turret monitors built immediately after the close of the Spanish war, for instance, are vessels which would be of but little use in the event of war. The money spent upon them could have been more usefully spent in other ways. Thus it would have been far better never to have built a single one of these monitors and to have put the money in an ample supply of reserve guns. Most of the smaller cruisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is urgent need of providing a large increase in the number of officers and especially in the number of enlisted men.

Recent naval history has emphasized certain lessons which ought not to, but which do, need emphasis. Seagoing torpedo boats or destroyers are indispensable not only for making night attacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled ships. Under exceptional circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fast scouts are needed. The main strength of the navy, however, lies and can only lie in the great battleships, the heavily armored, heavily gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy armed cruisers also play a most useful part, and unarmed cruisers, if swift enough, are very useful as scouts. Between antagonists of approximately equal prowess the comparative perfection of the instruments of war will ordinarily determine the fight. But it is of course true that the man behind the gun, the man in the engine room and the man in the conning tower, considered not only individually, but especially with regard to the way in which they work together, are even more important than the weapons with which they work.

NAVAL TRAINING.

Its Importance Emphasized—More Seamen Needed.

The most formidable battleship is of course helpless against even a light cruiser if the men aboard it are unable to hit anything with their guns, and thoroughly well handled cruisers may count seriously in an engagement with much superior vessels if the men aboard the latter are ineffective, whether from lack of training or from any other cause. Modern warships are most formidable mechanisms when well handled, but they are utterly useless when not well handled, and they cannot be handled at all without long and careful training. This training can under no circumstance be given when once war has broken out. No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs, and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of perfection. To put a new and untrained crew upon the most powerful battleship and send it out to meet a formidable enemy is not only to invite, but to insure disaster and disgrace. To improvise crews at the outbreak of a war, so far as the serious fighting craft are concerned, is absolutely hopeless. If the officers and men are not thoroughly skilled in and have not been thoroughly trained to their duties it would be far better to keep the ships in port during hostilities than to send them against a formidable opponent, for the result could only be that they would be either sunk or captured. The marksmanship of our navy is now on the whole in a gratifying condition, and there has been a great improvement in fleet practice. We need additional seamen; we need a large store of reserve guns; we need sufficient money for ample target practice, ample practice of every kind at sea. We should substitute for comparatively inefficient types—the old third class battleship Texas, the single turreted monitors above mentioned and indeed all the monitors and some of the old cruisers—efficient, modern seagoing vessels. Seagoing torpedo boat destroyers should be substituted for some of the smaller torpedo boats. During the present congress there need be no additions to the aggregate number of units of the navy. Our navy, though very small relatively to the navies of other nations, is for the present sufficient in point of numbers for our needs, and, while we must constantly strive to make its efficiency higher, there need be no additions to the total number of ships now built and building save in the way of substitution as above outlined. I recommend the report of the secretary of the navy to the careful consideration of the congress, especially with a view to the legislation therein advocated.

Naturalization Laws.

During the past year evidence has accumulated to confirm the expressions contained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the department of state, of the department of justice and of the department of commerce and labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the congress for its consideration and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

First.—A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second.—Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third.—More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth.—The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth.—Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Criminal Laws.

In my last message I asked the attention of the congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective, and I most earnestly request that you pay heed to the report of the attorney general on this subject. Centuries ago it was especially needful to throw every safeguard round the accused. The danger then was lest he should be wronged by the state. The danger is now exactly the reverse. Our laws and customs tell immensely in favor of the criminal and against the interests of the public he has wronged. Some antiquated and outworn rules which once safeguarded the threatened rights of private citizens now merely work harm to the general body politic. The criminal law of the United States stands in urgent need of revision. The criminal process of any court of the United States should run throughout the entire territorial extent of our country. The delays of the criminal law no less than of the civil now amount to a very great evil.

Breaches of Trust in Public Service.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question breach of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employee of the United States and to provide a suitable penalty therefor. Such officer or employee owes the duty to the United States to guard carefully and not to divulge or in any manner use prematurely information which is accessible to the officer or employee by reason of his official position. Most breaches of public trust are already covered by the law, and this one should be. It is impossible, no matter how much care is used, to prevent the occasional appointment to the public service of a man who when tempted proves unfaithful, but every means should be provided to detect and every effort made to punish the wrongdoer. So far as in my power lies each and every such wrongdoer shall be relentlessly hunted down. In no instance in the past has he been spared; in no instance in the future shall he be spared. His crime is a crime against every honest man in the nation, for it is a crime against the whole body politic. Yet in dwelling on such misdeeds it is unjust not to add that they are altogether exceptional and that on the whole the employees of the government render upright and faithful service to the people. There are exceptions, notably in one or two branches of the service, but at no time in the nation's history has the public service of the nation taken as a whole stood on a higher plane than now, alike as regards honesty and as regards efficiency.

Public Land Laws.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the public lands commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The creation of small irrigated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas.

The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the land and to create communities of freeholders, in part by settlement on public land, in part by forcing the subdivision of large private holdings before they can get water from government irrigation works. The law requires that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We cannot afford to substitute tenants for freeholders on the public domain.

Public Grazing Lands.

The greater part of the remaining public lands cannot be irrigated. They are at present and will probably always be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. This fact has led to the grazing homestead of 640 acres in Nebraska and to the proposed extension of it to other states. It is argued that a family cannot be supported on 160 acres of arid grazing land. This is obviously true, but neither can a family be supported on 640 acres of much of the land to which it is proposed to apply the grazing homestead. To establish universally any such arbitrary limit would be unwise at the present time. It would probably result on the one hand in enlarging the holdings of some of the great landowners and on the other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable proportion of the bona fide settlers who give faith to the implied assurance of the government that such an area is sufficient. The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful examination and classification of these lands in order to give each settler land enough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done and until the lands are settled the government should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulations suited to local needs, following the general policy already in successful operation on the forest reserves. It is probable that the present grazing value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it once was or what it might easily be again under careful regulation.

The forest policy of the administration appears to enjoy the unbroken support of the people. The great users of timber are themselves forwarding the movement for forest preservation. All organized opposition to the forest reserves in the west has disappeared. Since the consolidation of all government forest work in the national forest service there has been a rapid and notable gain in the usefulness of the forest reserves to the people and in public appreciation of their value. The national parks within or adjacent to forest reserves should be transferred to the charge of the forest service also.

Mississippi Levees.

The national government already does something in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Mississippi. In my judgment, it should do much more.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the merchant marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

Jamestown Tercentennial.

I again heartily commend to your favorable consideration the tercentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va. Appreciating the desirability of this commemoration, the congress passed an act March 3, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this act I have made proclamation of said celebration and have issued in conformity with its instructions invitations to all the nations of the earth to participate by sending their naval vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fail of its full purpose unless it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which our nation dates its birth. I earnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed by the congress of the United States and by the legislatures of sixteen states since the action of the congress, will receive such additional aid at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate and thereby enable the government of the United States to make provision for the exhibition of its own resources and likewise enable our people who have undertaken the work of such a celebration to provide suitable and proper entertainment and instruction in the historic events of our country for all who may visit the exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality.

Pensions.

It is a matter of unmixed satisfaction once more to call attention to the excellent work of the pension bureau, for the veterans of the civil war have a greater claim upon us than any other class of our citizens. To them first of all among our people honor is due.

Seven years ago my lamented predecessor, President McKinley, stated that the time had come for the nation to care for the graves of the Confederate dead. I recommend that the congress take action toward this end. The first need is to take charge of the graves of the Confederate dead who died in northern prisons.

Immigration.

The question of immigration is of vital interest to this country. In the year ending June 30, 1905, there came to the United States 1,026,000 alien immigrants. In other words, in the single year that has just elapsed there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the 169 years of our colonial life which intervened between the first landing at Jamestown and the Declaration of Independence. It is clearly shown in the report of the commissioner general of immigration that while much of this enormous immigration is undoubtedly healthy and natural, a considerable proportion is undesirable from one reason or another; moreover, a considerable proportion of it, probably a very large proportion, including most of the undesirable class, does not come here of its own initiative, but because of the activity of the agents of the great transportation companies. These agents are distributed throughout Europe, and by the offer of all kinds of inducements they wheedle and cajole many immigrants, often against their best interests, to come here. The most serious obstacle we have to encounter in the effort to secure a proper regulation of the immigration to these shores arises from the determined opposition of the foreign steamship lines who have no interest whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital by carrying masses of immigrants hither in the steerage quarters of their ships.

As I said in my last message to the congress, we cannot have too much immigration of the right sort, and we should have none whatever of the wrong sort. Of course it is desirable that even the right kind of immigration should be properly distributed in this country. We need more of such immigration for the south, and special effort should be made to secure it. Perhaps it would be possible to limit the number of immigrants allowed to come in any one year to New York and other northern cities, while leaving unlimited the number to come to the south; always provided, however, that a stricter effort is made to see that only immigrants of the right kind come to our country anywhere. In actual practice it has proved so difficult to enforce the immigration laws where long stretches of frontier marked by an imaginary line alone intervene between us and our neighbors that I recommend that no immigrants be allowed to come in from Canada and Mexico save natives of the two countries themselves. As much as possible should be done to distribute the immigrants upon the land and keep them away from the congested tenement house districts of the great cities. But distribution is a palliative, not a cure. The prime need is to keep out all immigrants who will not make good American citizens. The laws now existing for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants should be strengthened. Adequate means should be adopted, enforced by sufficient penalties, to compel steamship companies engaged in the passenger business to observe in good faith the law which forbids them to encourage or solicit immigration to the United States. Moreover, there should be a sharp limitation imposed upon all vessels coming to our ports as to the number of immigrants in ratio to the tonnage which each vessel can carry. This ratio should be high enough to insure the coming hither of as good a class of aliens as possible. Provision should be made for the surer punishment of those who induce aliens to come to this country under promise or assurance of employment. It should be made possible to inflict a sufficiently heavy penalty on any employer violating this law to deter him from taking the risk. It seems to me wise that there should be an international conference held to deal with this question of immigration, which has more than a merely national significance. Such a conference could among other things enter at length into the methods for securing a thorough inspection of would be immigrants at the ports from which they desire to embark before permitting them to embark.

In dealing with this question it is unwise to depart from the old American tradition and to discriminate for or against any man who desires to come here and become a citizen, save on the ground of that man's fitness for citizenship. It is our right and duty to consider his moral and social quality. His standard of living should be such that he will not by pressure of competition lower the standard of living of our own wageworkers, for it must ever be a prime object of our legislation to keep high their standard of living. If the man who seeks to come here is from the moral and social standpoint of such a character as to bid fair to add value to the community he should be heartily welcomed. We cannot afford to pay heed to whether he is of one creed or another, of one nation or another. We cannot afford to consider whether he is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile; whether he is Englishman or Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, Italian, Scandinavian, Slav or Magyar. What we should desire to find out is the individual quality of the individual man. In my judgment, with this end in view, we shall have to prepare through our own agents a far more rigid inspection in the countries from which the immigrants come. It will be a great deal better to have fewer immigrants, but all of the right kind, than a great number of immigrants, many of whom are necessarily of the wrong kind. As far as possible we wish to limit the immigration to this country to persons who propose to become citizens of this country, and we can well afford to insist upon adequate scrutiny of the character of those who are thus proposed for future citizenship. There should be an increase in the stringency of the laws to keep out insane, idiotic, epileptic and pauper immigrants, but this is by no means enough. Not merely the anarchist, but every man of anarchistic tendencies, all violent and disorderly people, all people of bad character, the incompetent, the lazy, the vicious, the physically unfit, defective or degenerate should be kept out. The stocks out of which American citizenship is to be built should be strong and healthy, sound in body, mind and character. If it be objected that the government agents would not always select well, the answer is that they would certainly select better than do the agents and brokers of foreign steamship companies, the people who now do whatever selection is done.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Coolies Must Be Kept Out, but Others Should Be Encouraged to Come.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese immigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese cooly class—that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled—legitimately come under the head of undesirable immigrants to this country because of their numbers, the low wages for which they work and their low standard of living. Not only is it to the interest of this country to keep them out, but the Chinese authorities do not desire that they should be admitted. At present their entrance is prohibited by laws amply adequate to accomplish this purpose. These laws have been, are being and will be thoroughly enforced. The violations of them are so few in number as to be infinitesimal and can be entirely disregarded. There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject.

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese except Chinese of the cooly class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will under all conditions be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. The appropriations both for the offices of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates should be increased.

A Question of Equity.

As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect and quite rightly intend to insist upon justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we cannot expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We cannot ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them. They would have a perfect right to exclude our laboring men if our laboring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardize the well being of the Chinese population, and as, mutatis mutandis, these were the conditions with which Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face we had and have a perfect right, which the Chinese government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting cooly immigration. That this right exists for each country was explicitly acknowledged in the last treaty between the two countries. But we must treat the Chinese student, traveler and business man in a spirit of the broadest justice and courtesy if we expect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar rank who go to China. Much trouble has come during the past summer from the organized boycott against American goods which has been started in China. The main factor in producing this boycott has been the resentment felt by the students and business people of China, by all the Chinese leaders, against the harshness of our law toward educated Chinamen of the professional and business classes.

This government has the friendliest feeling for China and desires China's well being. We cordially sympathize with the announced purpose of Japan to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tends to the peace of the world.

The Civil Service.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for twenty-two years. Every president and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood the greater has been the favor with which the law has been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to carry on the great executive departments of the government without this law would inevitably result in chaos. The civil service commissioners are doing excellent work, and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform.

The statement that the examinations are not practical in character is based on a misapprehension of the practice of the commission. The departments are invariably consulted as to the requirements desired and as to the character of questions that shall be asked. General invitations are frequently sent out to all heads of departments asking whether any changes in the scope or character of examinations are required. In other words, the departments prescribe the requirements and the qualifications desired, and the civil

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service commission co-operates with them in securing persons with these qualifications and insuring open and impartial competition. In a large number of examinations (as, for example, those for trades positions) there are no educational requirements whatever, and a person who can neither read nor write may pass with a high average. Vacancies in the service are filled with reasonable expedition, and the machinery of the commission, which reaches every part of the country, is the best agency that has yet been devised for finding people with the most suitable qualifications for the various offices to be filled. Written competitive examinations do not make an ideal method for filling positions, but they do represent an immeasurable advance upon the "spoils" method, under which outside politicians really make the appointments nominally made by the executive officers, the appointees being chosen by the politicians in question in the great majority of cases for reasons totally unconnected with the needs of the service or of the public.

Recent Executive Order Explained.

Statistics gathered by the census bureau show that the tenure of office in the government service does not differ materially from that enjoyed by employees of large business corporations. Heads of executive departments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rule requiring a filing of charges and three days' notice before an employee could be separated from the service for inefficiency has served no good purpose whatever, because that is not a matter upon which a hearing of the employee found to be inefficient can be of any value, and in practice the rule providing for such notice and hearing has merely resulted in keeping in a certain number of incompetents because of the reluctance of heads of departments and bureau chiefs to go through the required procedure. Experience has shown that this rule is wholly ineffective to save any man if a superior for improper reasons wishes to remove him and is mischievous because it sometimes serves to keep in the service incompetent men not guilty of specific wrongdoing. Having these facts in view, the rule has been amended by providing that where the inefficiency or incapacity comes within the personal knowledge of the head of a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons therefor being filed and made a record of the department. The absolute right of removal rests where it always has rested, with the head of a department. Any limitation of this absolute right results in grave injury to the public service. The change is merely one of procedure. It was much needed, and it is producing good results.

The civil service law is being energetically and impartially enforced, and in the large majority of cases complaints of violations of either the law or rules are discovered to be unfounded. In this respect this law compares very favorably with any other federal statute. The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field of government employment covered by the civil service law. The action of the congress in providing the commission with its own force instead of requiring it to rely on detailed clerks has been justified by the increased work done at a smaller cost to the government. I urge upon the congress a careful consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the commission.

Copyright Laws.

Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression. They omit provision for many articles which under modern reproductive processes are entitled to protection. They impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public. They are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to improve them by amendment have been frequent, no less than twelve acts for the purpose having been passed since the revised statutes. To perfect them by further amendment seems impracticable. A complete revision of them is essential. Such a revision to meet modern conditions has been found necessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and proposals for a commission to undertake it have from time to time been pressed upon the congress. The inconveniences of the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the copyright office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary, it has added from its own experience and investigations, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as after full discussion and expert criticism appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt consideration.

Adulteration of Foods.

I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such law would protect legitimate manufacture and commerce and would tend to secure the health and welfare of the consuming public. Traffic in foodstuffs which have been debased or adulterated so as to injure health or to deceive purchasers should be forbidden.

Smoke Law.

The law forbidding the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the city of Washington has been sustained by the courts. Something has been accomplished under it, but much remains to be done if we would preserve the Capital City from defacement by the smoke nuisance. Repeated prosecutions under the law have not had the desired effect. I recommend that it be made more stringent by increasing both the minimum and maximum fine, by providing for imprisonment in cases of repeated violation and by affording the remedy of injunction against the continuation of the operation of plants which are persistent offenders. I recommend also an increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.

National Parks.

I call your attention to the generous act of the state of California in conferring upon the United States government the ownership of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big tree grove. There should be no delay in accepting the gift, and appropriations should be made for the including thereof in the Yosemite National park and for the care and policing of the park. California has acted most wisely as well as with great magnanimity in the matter. There are certain mighty natural features of our land which should be preserved in perpetuity for our children and our children's children. In my judgment, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado should be made into a national park. It is greatly to be wished that the state of New York should copy as regards Niagara what the state of California has done as regards the Yosemite. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the state cannot see to this, then it is earnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national government, which should in such case (if possible in conjunction with the Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara falls, just as it should gladly assume a similar burden and responsibility for the Yosemite National park and as it has already assumed them for the Yellowstone National park. Adequate provision should be made by the congress for the proper care and supervision of all these national parks. The boundaries of the Yellowstone National park should be extended to the south and east to take in such portions of the abutting forest reservation as will enable the government to protect the elk on their winter range.

The most characteristic animal of the western plains was the great shaggy maned wild ox, the bison, commonly known as buffalo. Small fragments of herds exist in a domesticated state here and there, a few of them in the Yellowstone park. Such a herd as that on the Flathead reservation should not be allowed to go out of existence. Either on some reservation or on some forest reserve like the Wichita reserve and game refuge provision should be made for the preservation of such a herd. I believe that the scheme would be of economic advantage, for the robe of the buffalo is of high market value, and the same is true of the robe of the cross bred animals.

Life Saving Service.

I call your especial attention to the desirability of giving to the members of the life saving service pensions such as are given to firemen and policemen in all our great cities. The men in the life saving service continually and in the most matter of fact way do deeds such as make Americans proud of their country. They have no political influence, and they live in such remote places that the really heroic services they continually render receive the scantiest recognition from the public. It is unjust for a great nation like this to permit these men to become totally disabled or to meet death in the performance of their hazardous duty and yet to give them no sort of reward. If one of them serves thirty years of his life in such a position he should surely be entitled to retire on half pay, as a fireman or policeman does, and if he becomes totally incapacitated through accident or sickness or loses his health in the discharge of his duty he or his family should receive a pension just as any soldier should. I call your attention with especial earnestness to this matter because it appeals not only to our judgment, but to our sympathy, for the people on whose behalf I ask it are comparatively few in number, render incalculable service of a particularly dangerous kind and have no one to speak for them.

Indians.

During the year just past the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship. This has made itself manifest not only in a great access of litigation in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personality, but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes, by virtue of an allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is situated he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially inoperative. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this subject and are trying to supply, in a measure at least, the abdication of its trusteeship forced upon the federal government. Nevertheless, I would urgently press upon the attention of the congress the question whether some amendment of the internal revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting those malefactors, known in the Indian country as "bootleggers," who are engaged at once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors illicitly into territory still completely under federal jurisdiction.

Among the crying present needs of the Indians are more day schools situated in the midst of their settlements, more effective instruction in the industries pursued on their own farms and a more liberal extension of the field matron service, which means the education of the Indian women in the arts of home making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we cannot reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an integral part of our American citizenship. Moreover, the excuse continually advanced by male adult Indians for refusing offers of remunerative employment at a distance from their homes is that they dare not leave their families too long out of their sight. One effectual remedy for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women—the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropriations for Indian day schools and field matrons as generous as may consist with the other pressing demands upon its providence.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Slowly Recovering From Disasters, They Need the Help of Congress.

During the last year the Philippine Islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which since American occupation have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what was produced in Spanish times. The war, the rinderpest, the locusts, the drought and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent a return of the prosperity much needed in the islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinderpest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take several years of breeding to restore the necessary number of these indispensable aids to agriculture. The commission attempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle, but the experiments made were unsuccessful. Most of the cattle imported were unable to withstand the change of climate and the rigors of the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

The income of the Philippine government has necessarily been reduced by reason of the business and agricultural depression in the islands, and the government has been obliged to exercise great economy to cut down its expenses, to reduce salaries and in every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal revenue law imposing taxes on cigars, cigarettes and distilled liquors and abolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes. The law has not operated as smoothly as was hoped, and, although its principle is undoubtedly correct, it may need amendments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisions. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in customs revenue.

There has been a marked increase in the number of Filipinos employed in the civil service and a corresponding decrease in the number of Americans. The government in every one of its departments has been rendered more efficient by elimination of undesirable material and the promotion of deserving public servants.

Improvements of harbors, roads and bridges continue, although the cutting down of the revenue forbids the expenditure of any great amount from current income for these purposes. Steps are being taken by advertisement for competitive bids to secure the construction and maintenance of 1,000 miles of railway by private corporations under the recent enabling legislation of the congress. The transfer of the friar lands in accordance with the contract made some two years ago has been completely effected and the purchase money paid. Provision has just been made by statute for the speedy settlement in a special proceeding in the supreme court of controversies over the possession and title of church buildings and rectories arising between the Roman Catholic church and schismatics claiming under ancient municipalities. Negotiations and hearings for the settlement of the amount due to the Roman Catholic church for rent and occupation of churches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory conclusion may be submitted to the congress before the end of the session.

All but Four Provinces at Peace.

Tranquillity has existed during the past year throughout the archipelago except in the province of Cavite, the province of Batangas and the province of Samar and in the island of Jolo among the Moros. The Jolo disturbance was put an end to by several sharp and short engagements, and now peace prevails in the Moro province. Cavite, the mother of ladrones in the Spanish times, is so permeated with the traditional sympathy of the people for ladronism as to make it difficult to stamp out the disease. Batangas was only disturbed by reason of the fugitive ladrones from Cavite. Samar was thrown into disturbance by the uneducated and partly savage peoples living in the mountains, who, having been given by the municipal code more power than they were able to exercise discreetly, elected municipal officers who abused their trusts, compelled the people raising hemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth and by their abuses drove their people into resistance to constituted authority. Cavite and Samar are instances of reposing too much confidence in the self governing power of a people. The disturbances have all now been suppressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local governments can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving inhabitants. The incident is another proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self government in the Philippines it has been in the direction of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future self government of the islands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

Wants Philippine Tariff Revised.

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective products.

No Peril to Home Industries.

I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese cooly labor; hence the only solution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint, and, while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in every way and especially in the agricultural development of their archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America.

Hawaii.

In my judgment, immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this country. It would be hard to overstate the importance of this need. Hawaii is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in the islands for educational and public buildings and for harbor improvements and military and naval defenses. It cannot be too often repeated that our aim must be to develop the territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with, but no measure of relief can be considered which looks to legislation admitting Chinese and restricting them by statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility can never again be tolerated on American soil. We cannot concede that the proper solution of its problems is special legislation admitting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to the other states and territories. There are obstacles, and great obstacles, in the way of building up a representative American community in the Hawaiian Islands, but it is not in the American character to give up in the face of difficulty. Many an American commonwealth has been built up against odds equal to those that now confront Hawaii.

No merely half hearted effort to meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can be accepted as final. Hawaii shall never become a territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of cooly labor. Even if the rate of growth of the territory is thereby rendered slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immigrants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on this continent.

Porto Rico.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury and not from the Porto Rico treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legislature should meet in session every two years. The present form of government in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the president of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inspired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political.

Insular Affairs in General.

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally—namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this message I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth and especially of corporate wealth as such, but it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply because it is the most effective instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminating against the efficiency of our business organizations. In the same way we cannot afford to allow our insular possessions to lag behind in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is of course a mere truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be developed if it becomes the financial interest of somebody to develop them, yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interest of the islands themselves. We have been paying all possible heed to the political and educational interests of the islands, but, important though these interests are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads, but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them, and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines is absurd. In both the Philippines and Porto Rico the limit of holdings of land should be largely raised.

Alaska.

I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. In my last two messages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. I shall not now repeat those recommendations, but I shall lay all my stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise, then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose business it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the congress. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly energetic, self reliant and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hardworking, decent living Indians as the Metlakahtlas the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots and engineers, the right to enter mining claims and to profit by the homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized and are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men roundabout them.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay, and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

President Promises That Work of Excavation Will Soon Be Resumed.

The treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States senate on Feb. 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French canal company were transferred to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of $40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the commission was reorganized, and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brigadier General Peter C. Hains and Colonel Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Stevens was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the isthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the government.

The point which remains unsettled is the question of type—whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early day the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the commission thereon, and such comments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

The American people are pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the canal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitated first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

Quarters For Employees.

In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employees and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of $10,000,000 out of the $135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet payroll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies, and there will be demoralization of the forces here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the commission.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the department of state. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that department both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world. There has been no corresponding increase of facilities for doing the work afforded to the department having charge of our foreign relations.

Neither at home nor abroad is there a sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five or even ten years ago is inadequate now and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such posts as the interests of the service require instead of the appointments being made, as at present, to specified posts. There should be an adequate inspection service, so that the department may be able to inform itself how the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon casual private information or rumor. The fee system should be entirely abolished and a due equivalent made in salary to the officers who now eke out their subsistence by means of fees. Sufficient provision should be made for a clerical force in every consulate, composed entirely of Americans, instead of the insufficient provision now made, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part of our consulates the office quarters and the clerical force are inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties imposed by the recent provisions of our immigration laws as well as by our increasing trade. In many parts of the world the lack of suitable quarters for our embassies, legations and consulates detracts from the respect in which our officers ought to be held and seriously impairs their weight and influence.

Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in the progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.

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YOUNG WOMAN PASSES AWAY

Miss Rhoda Lee Dies at Home of Her Parents.

DEATH COMES AS A SHOCK TO FRIENDS

Prominent as a Member of the First Presbyterian Church Choir and a Teacher Engaged in Kindergarten Work—Miss Lee Had Been Ill but a Few Days.

Miss Rhoda Lee, aged twenty years, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Lee of No. 283 south Greenwood street, died of uraemic poisoning, and as the result of an illness of a few days at the home of her parents, Saturday morning at 3 o'clock.

Miss Lee was a member of the choir of the First Presbyterian church and formerly was an assistant to Miss Pixley as a teacher in kindergarten work. Her death will come as a shock to her friends throughout the city.

Although Miss Lee had been a sufferer of Bright's disease for some time her death was unexpected and not until last Tuesday did her condition become alarming She was a graduate of the High school at Kalida, her former home, and was popular with all who knew her Being of a bright cheery disposition she made friends everywhere

One sister and two brothers, together with the parents, survive, the former being Inez, Harry and Howard Lee

Last Tuesday, Miss Lee, who was suffering from a bad cold, took a nasal spray of cocaine so that she might sing in the chorus of the fall festival given by the Philharmonic Choral and Orchestral society at the Grand opera-house. She had also taken several Dover's tablets, which contain some opium, but not enough to cause any evil effects, doctors say. These facts, which became known, started a rumor that her death was due to the remedy prescribed for the cold. However, Mrs. Martha Dunn Corey, A. Rhu and H. L. Uhler say there is no possibility of death having resulted from the cause mentioned, but they are inclined to believe that the severe cold, with which Miss Lee was a victim, hastened the fatal attack of uraemia.

The remains were shipped to Kalida for interment, Monday. Short funeral services were held at the Lee home.

YOUNG PEOPLE WED AT BRIDE'S HOME

Schweinfurth-Almendinger Nuptials Are Celebrated.

Miss Nora E. Schweinfurth and Mr. Joseph Almendinger, two well-known young people residing in the southern part of the county, were married at 6 o'clock Thursday evening by Rev. J. Bochstahler of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schweinfurth, near Waldo, and was witnessed by a company of friends and relatives.

Following the wedding an excellent dinner was served.

Mr. and Mrs Almendinger will make their home on a farm in Pleasant township

Removed To Hospital.

Sheriff P. C. Sells left for Columbus, December 1, with Mrs. Hal Barrick, who was ordered taken to the state hospital for the insane Wednesday by Probate Judge Foster.

Mrs Barrick protested vigorously when she learned that she was to be taken to the asylum and declared that she was perfectly sane.

A letter from Herman S. Rhu, who is now engaged as a physician in a hospital at Llano Texas, reports that he is enjoying the best of health and since his residence there has gained thirty pounds.

THE EASY OIL.

Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"—easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the griping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for their stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one having a regard for their health will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

DEATH OF AN AGED RESIDENT

Dr. Christian H. Bahrenburg Dies Friday.

ESTEEMED GERMAN PHARMACIST DIES

For Several Years Quite Prominent in Local Business Circles—Lives for Some Time with His Widowed Daughter—A Leading Supporter of German M. E. Church.

In the death of Dr. Christian H. Bahrenburg, who died of a complication of diseases and the infirmities incident to old age, late Friday afternoon, at his home, No. 1434 east Church street, Marion loses a well-known citizen and a former prominent druggist.

Dr Bahrenburg, who conducted a drug store at No. 227 east Center street for a number of years, retired from business several years ago, since which time he has been living with his widowed daughter, Mrs. Minnie M. Scherf.

The deceased was born in Germany and came to this country when a young man. He located in Marion twenty-one years ago and was well known. He was a member of the German M E. church and one of its largest contributors.

Besides the daughter with whom he lived, Dr. Bahrenburg is survived by another daughter, Miss Anna Bahrenburg of Columbus. His wife died a number of years ago.

The funeral service was held Monday, at the late residence at 1 o'clock, and at the German M. E. church at 1:30 o'clock Burial took place in Marion cemetery.

MRS. HAL BARRACK FIGHTS OFFICIALS

Is at Last Placed in the State Hospital at Columbus.

Mrs. Hal Barrick, the Marion woman who was taken to the state hospital at Columbus on an insanity charge Friday morning, gave Sheriff Sells and his son, Pearl, a hard struggle when they attempted to place her in a cab at the Columbus union station.

Sheriff Sells expected resistance from the woman, and as a safeguard for emergencies had his son accompany him. Mrs Barrack was quiet until the officers started to take her from the train at Columbus Then she began to resist and declared that she would not be taken to the hospital.

Throwing her arms around a post at the railway station, the woman stubbornly refused to enter a cab which was in waiting. Her loud protests attracted the attention of people at the station and a crowd quickly collected about her and the officers.

After a hard struggle, the officers finally succeeded in getting the woman in the cab and took her to the hospital without further trouble.

OFFICE ABOLISHED AT KIRKPATRICK

Mail Will Be Delivered by Rural Carrier No. 7.

Postmaster Dickerson has received an official communication from Washington announcing that the postoffice at Kirkpatrick will be abolished December 15 All mail to Kirkpatrick and vicinity after that date will be delivered by the carrier of rural route No. 7

Ever since the rural delivery system has been installed in the county the mail for the Kirkpatrick office has been taken from here every morning by the carrier on route No. 7, and people in that vicinity have been compelled to go to the village to get their mail. Under the new arrangement all mail will be delivered direct.

WOHLFORTH DITCH CONTRACTS ARE LET

Bids Received by Surveyor Edward S. Ault Saturday Morning.

County Surveyor Ed. S. Ault Saturday received bids on the construction of the Wohlforth ditch in Richland township and awarded the contract to George Landon and James Haycook.

Thomas Hoyles was given the contract for furnishing tile. The ditch sold for $1,100, the surveyor's estimate.

The Wohlforth ditch will be a mile and a fraction in length.

MICE CAUSE BLAZE AT THE RYAN HOME

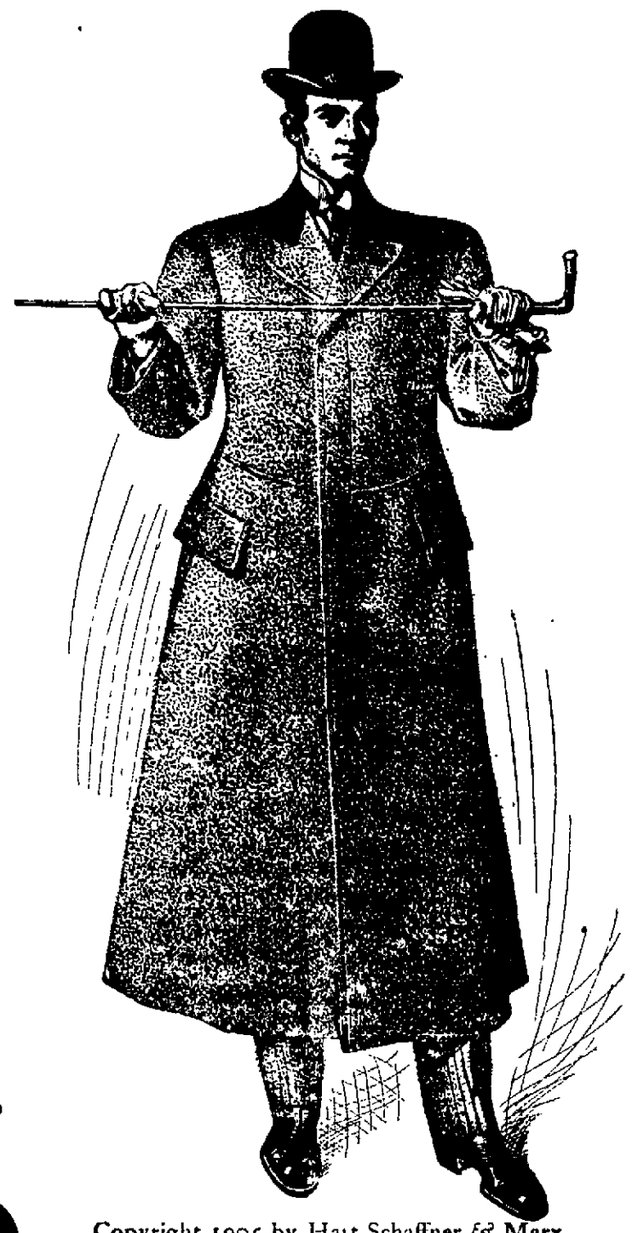
Clothing Valued at Fifty Dollars Is Burned.

A fire, supposed to have been caused by mice igniting matches, destroyed clothing valued at $50 in a closet at the home of T. J. Ryan on west Columbia street Friday night. The fire was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock Friday night by John Ryan, who entered the house and found the rooms filled with smoke, issuing from the closet. The blaze was extinguished with little difficulty.

Time to Think of a New Winter Overcoat

DON'T wait for the first snow storm or delay purchasing until the mercury hugs the zero mark, but buy an overcoat now and be prepared for the first cold snap, which is likely to be here any day. No need to be in doubt as to where to buy your overcoat.

There Is No Better Clothing Sold Anywhere.



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Ours is a "constantly-do-better," not a "let-well-enough-alone" establishment. Every head and every hand is enthusiastic, proud, confident---always searching, testing, trying for betterment to give you every satisfaction. That's how we solve the overcoat question.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
At $12.

The always popular standard knee length coats, plain or paddock style, single or double-breasted, cut long and roomy, swagger models with wide collars and broad lapels. Made of plain and mixed cheviots, vicunas, kerseys and friezes---fabrics selected for warmth as well as beauty. Finely tailored from collar to hem. The quality others ask $15 for here at $12.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
At $15.

At this price you can choose a frock overcoat, a medium length double-breasted model or a single or double breasted effect, cut long and graceful. Our $15 assortment is really wonderful, considering the wide assortment of styles and weaves, the excellence of the materials and tailoring. If you'll examine and try on the garments of your size, you'll be sure to purchase one if your price limit is $15.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
At $20.

It's really surprising what a magnificent overcoat we sell at this price. A tailor couldn't give you one as good under $40. We doubt if you could find any to equal ours, ready-to-wear, for less than $30. All styles in all fashionable coatings of finest quality in the collection, exquisitely tailored, correct in every detail and, without doubt, the biggest value you ever saw for the money at $20.

STRELITZS.

SINGLE GRAVE FOR MOTHER AND BABE

Mrs. James J. Hinamon Dies as the Result of Childbirth.

Mrs. James J. Hinamon, aged twenty-six years, died as a result of childbirth at her home, six miles north of Marion, Saturday morning at 7 o'clock She had been unconscious twenty-four hours before death

Mrs. Hinamon was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs Norman Brooks of Kirkpatrick, and was married about two years ago. Besides her husband, she is survived by her parents, three sisters and two brothers, the latter being Herbert and Harold Brooks and Misses Elma, Oda and Helen Brooks of Kirkpatrick.

The funeral services was held at the late home, Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock, Rev. W. R. Moffett of Bucyrus officiating Interment was made in the Marion cemetery The child was buried with the mother.

CONFIRMED PROOF.

Residents of Marion Cannot Doubt What Has Been Twice Proved.

In gratitude for complete relief from aches and pains of bad backs—from distressing kidney ills—thousands have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. Residents of Marion, who so testified years ago, now say their cures were permanent. This testimony doubly proves the worth of Doan's Kidney Pills to Marion kidney sufferers.

Mrs. L. L. Holverstott of 633 Park street, Marion, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills removed a lameness from my back and strengthened the kidneys that I no longer have any trouble from this source. The nervousness, sleeplessness and languor which had bothered me so much left me No other remedy I ever used brought me so much relief as Doan's Kidney Pills."

The above statement was made by Mrs. Holverstott in October, 1899 Nearly five years later she confirmed her former statement as follows, in June 25, 1904. "I am glad to confirm my previous testimony and to state that for five years since I used Doan's Kidney Pills I have been enjoying my rest at night and have been doing my work about the house without the least pain or inconvenience"

For sale by all dealers Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

DINING TABLES FROM
$4 to $25.

Rich Folks

Don't usually want to pay more for Furniture than they have to; the poor can't afford it. Both desire furniture that shows art and style; that has good, honest merit; that is just as strong and durable as it is beautiful. That is why you see all classes touching elbows in our store. The first reason that brings them here is the distinguished character of the furniture, and the second reason is the moderate prices. We sell furniture at just as low prices as anybody on earth can afford for reliable goods.

IMPORTANT—Whenever you see prices lower than ours it would be wise to look three or four times at the quality.

Look elsewhere—lookhere—comparison is our delight, and the more you know about furniture, the surer we feel of making the sale.
REMEMBER THE PLACE, it's at

SCHAFFNERS' Exclusive Furniture Dealers, Undertakers.
208 & 212 S. MAIN STREET

FORMER MARION BOY IS LOST IN STORM

James Morrow Goes Down with the Madiera.

Among the sailors who perished in the terrific storm which swept over the Great lakes during the early part of last week was James Morrow, a former Marion county boy. Morrow was first mate on the steamer, Madiera, which was broken in two on what is known as Split Rock, near Cleveland

Morrow was twenty-one years of age and was a son of Adam Morrow, who up until six years ago was a prominent Marion county farmer. He owned a grist mill in Prospect for several years.

WIRE FENCE.

The time to buy fence is when the markets are low. This happens each year at the close of the season and before people buy for spring. It is at this time that the manufacturers give some very tempting prices in order to unload their supply. We have taken advantage of the low price by buying two car loads of Ellwood fence, all sizes, which we will sell on spring dating. Buy and put up your fence now and pay us next spring. The fence is already in our warehouse on north Main street. Come and examine our fence.

The Houghton-Merkel Company,

North Main Street. Opp. Catholic Church.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Our Ads. Point the Way Toward Money Making.

FOR SALE:

7-room frame dwelling, well and cistern, city water, gas for lights and heat. Lot 65x165. Room for another building. Price, $1800. A bargain on Main street. Price $1800.

10-room frame; slate roof; modern dwelling, cemented cellar, gas, electric lights, furnace, drilled well, 50-barrel brick filtered cistern; barn, poultry yard and fruit of all kinds. $4600.

Boarding house for rent. For particulars inquire.

Notice to Michigan Investors.

A party from our office is going to Michigan, Tuesday, and will investigate any location or proposition for you that you may desire.

Lippincott Brothers,

Bennett Block. Over Kleinmaiers.

Oldest, Strongest and Most Progressive Life Insurance in the World.

Why Not a Mutual Policy as a Xmas Gift?

Your Son

would much appreciate the gift of a Life Insurance Policy for Xmas and it could be secured ready for presentation on that day without his knowing it in advance. Such a gift would start him on the road to saving and in later years prove a constant source of appreciation. A $1000 policy at the age of 20 costs but $25.

Wm. M. Jackson,

Superintendent of Agents.

I. O. O. F. BLOCK, NORTH MAIN.

The Ever Popular Sterling Silver Spoons are here in elegant assortment. Dozens of Styles $1.00 to $2.50. Choose now, have them engraved free.

NELSON'S

East Center St.

No Earthly Reason.

These Americans residents of the Isle of Pines have "bitten off more'n they can chaw" in rebelling against Cuba. And there is no earthly reason why Washington should help them out.—New York World.

Occasionally you meet a man who asks for only half a chance, but the majority prefer their chances whole.

MAY CHANGE ERIE TRACKS

Present Route to Green Camp To Be Abandoned.

B. C. KELSEY IS GIVEN PROMOTION

J. P. Morgan Explains Why He Assumes the C., H. and D. Stock. Erie Machine Shop Receiving Much Machinery and Is Now in Running Order—Railroad News.

It is rumored among the employes of the Erie and stated to be officially reported that an important change is soon to be made in the route of the Cincinnati division of the Erie.

It is the understanding that the new route out of the city will begin a short distance below the transfer-house and connect with the present route near Green Camp, in all probability on this side of the Scioto in order that the bridge will not have to be changed. The route now in use between here and the point of connection planned for the new line, will be abandoned.

Just how soon the work of securing the right-of-way will begin is not known. For various reasons, the change is thought to be one which will be very beneficial to the company. The chief reason for a change of this kind is on account of the transfer-house. With the present arrangement, trains from the Cincinnati division are obliged to run past the depot and back down to the transfer-house, in this way losing considerable time. Then trouble is often encountered because of Kenton avenue being frequently blocked.

Another feature in the change is the fact that a city crossing would be done away with, while the change on the other hand would necessitate the establishing of a tower where the new line would cross the Big Four tracks. While the consideration for making the change would cost the company a large sum, it is thought that the results obtained would be very good.

A New York wire says correspondence between J. P. Morgan and Harry P. Hollins of Hollins & Company was made public Saturday in connection with the recent sale of the C., H. & D. railroad. Hollins & Company headed the syndicate which held the controlling interest of C., H. & D. stock. It was this firm that sold the control to J. P. Morgan & Company, who in turn passed it along to the Erie railroad only to have it come back into its own hands. The correspondence shows that there was no bad faith in the sale of the road by the Hollins to Morgan. The first letter is from Hollins to Morgan, dated December 1, as follows:

"Certain comment on the matter of the C., H. & D. and the failure of the Erie to acquire the property has suggested or stated that in the purchase of the property by you, my firm, acting for the owners, had done or omitted to do something which improperly or unfairly influenced you to make your purchase and that you have so stated. As I had nothing whatever to do with the matter of the sale to the Erie, and am concerned solely with the sale made to you, I write to ask you whether anything occurred in making the sale to you on my part, or that of my firm, which you consider improper or unfair, or whether you have made any statement to such effect?"

To this Morgan promptly replied, stating:

"Answering the inquiry in your letter of this date, I am glad to have the opportunity to assure you that I have never thought, nor do I now think, that in your sale of the stock of the C., H. & D. through my firm to the Erie there was any unfairness on the part of yourself or of your firm and I have never made any statement to that effect.

"The transaction, which was substantially consummated during your absence in Europe, was intended to be for the benefit of all parties thereto, but as finally it appeared best that the Erie should not continue as owner of the stock, and thus place it under its own general mortgage, where the same could not be dealt with to advantage in protecting and developing the property, I concluded myself to assume the obligation of the Erie and to purchase the stock, thus enabling me to deal with the questions which arise and to act for the benefit and protection of all interests. It is not the first time that I have made such a transaction and I do not think in the end that anybody will regret it."

B. C. Kelsey, traveling passenger agent of the Big Four railroad at Cleveland, and formerly of this city, has been appointed general agent of the passenger department of the road at Columbus, succeeding C. C. Clarke, who has just been appointed to a similar position at Indianapolis.

The quick action of an Erie switchman in the yards Saturday evening shortly after 6 o'clock averted what in all probability would have resulted in a serious wreck on the Big Four.

Eastbound freight, No. 94, had pulled up to the Kenton avenue crossing, where it came to a stop on the main track. The headlight of the engine had become disabled and a lantern was hanging in its place. There being a mistake in orders, westbound train No. 95 was going at a rapid rate past the depot and would have crashed into the standing freight with serious results had it not been for the switchman flagging the train with his lantern.

The engineer applied the air brakes, but before the train could be brought to a stop, the engine of the westbound train struck the engine of the eastbound train with the result that the pilots of both were seriously damaged.

The Farmers' Year.

Himself a farmer, and head of the farmers' department of the government, it is natural that Secretary Wilson should sing the praises of agriculture and acclaim its progress. He has good ground for being enthusiastic. No other government official, not even the secretary of commerce and labor, can give out a document so rosy-hued as the annual report which Mr. Wilson has just made public. The total value of this year's crops is $6,415,000,000, being $256,000,000 more than last year. The wealth annually produced by the American farmer has increased thirty-six per cent. in six years.

The value of the farmer's land, according to Mr. Wilson, has grown proportionately. Medium land is now worth an average of $7.31 per acre more than in 1900. This is easily believed by persons familiar with conditions in the Middle West. There are many large districts where the average increase has been from $15 to $25 per acre. Great is the American farmer, and great are his broad acres!

One of the most interesting and significant statements in the report is that one of the sections in which progress has been fastest is the South. Bank deposits there for the first time exceed $1,000,000,000. The immigration of Italians and other foreigners into the South and the new spirit of enterprise that has developed among native southerners are beginning to tell.

The huge crops the farmer has for several years been raising and selling at good prices have made him well to do. They have raised the mortgage and in many cases furnished the cash to buy the adjoining "eighty" or "hundred and sixty." They have replaced the old buggy with a new carriage. They have made it possible to tear down the old farmhouse and put up a new one with "all modern improvements." They have sent the boys and girls to college and to the university. The American farmer of today has comforts and luxuries which a few years back he did not dare to hope for. Even the isolation of his life, of which we used to hear so much, has been mitiment of farmers' telephone lines and rural mail delivery.—Chicago Tribune.

Cabinet To Remain Unchanged.

The country will be pleased at the news that there will be no immediate changes in the cabinet. Secretary Shaw, who was to retire in February, says he will stay in at least until the close of the coming session of congress, and as much longer as the president wants him. Attorney General Moody, who was to go out next March, will also remain longer. Report has had it that Secretary Hitchcock would ask to be relieved next March also, but he, too, is to stick to his office longer.

All this is satisfactory to the people. The most valuable of all these officials is Secretary Hitchcock, and he has much work ahead of him in the pushing of the land fraud cases and in unearthing new crookedness. He has done a great work in this line thus far, and without any flourish in the press. Much work is still to be done, and he will doubtless remain in office until it is finished. No other head of the interior department has had such a large task in the way of detecting and punishing wrongdoers, and it has been performed with rare skill and effectiveness. The secretary has the confidence of the president and the people.

The news that no changes are contemplated in the cabinet at an early day means that the administration's work will be prosecuted along the present lines. To a considerable degree the cabinet was an issue in the election a year ago, and the overwhelming indorsement received by the president was a tribute also to the faithfulness and intelligence of his official family. On the whole, President Roosevelt is well served by his associates in the administration. President and cabinet officers work well together. The country is satisfied with their ways of doing things. The tasks of some of them—of Secretaries Root, Taft, and Hitchcock in particular—have been delicate and difficult, but these officials have acquitted themselves well and deserve the plaudits of their countrymen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Aftermath of Graft Disclosures.

To the average American citizen the widespread discussion now going on as an aftermath of the life insurance scandals and other disclosures of graft in high places is an encouraging sign. The published comments as to the moral status of the nation range in tone from despair to hope and confidence. In some quarters the graft agitation is taken as a sign of an increasingly sensitive conscience. On the other hand, the Outlook in a recent issue suggests that "we hoist the black flag" and that "if we cannot be honest we can at least stop pretending to be what we are not."

That a great deal of rottenness has been brought to light in our economic and political system is true. The showing in the aggregate is sufficient to appall Americans and no doubt it is making a bad impression abroad. Yet the situation is not without its encouraging features. They are to be sought in the evidence that has been afforded that the great mass of the American public is at bottom sound in its morals and honest in its ideals. The life insurance revelations present an imposing spectacle of fraud and dishonesty, but the exhibition, after all, is not more imposing than is the demonstration of righteous wrath which has swept the country and is now working a great reform. The grafters are being driven out of business and out of politics. The Hydes, Alexanders, Depews, McCurdys and McCalls have either been deposed or are about to be. There is little reason to doubt that the recent revolt against the political bosses was in part a reflex of the general uprising against graft and corruption in all branches of activity.

There is no reason to view the situation with discouragement. If the American people stick to the work now begun and refuse to be lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that much good has already been done the resulting reform must be far-reaching.—Chicago News.

Country Life More Popular.

While the cities are always attractive to ambitious young men in agricultural districts the farms seem to be holding their own better than they did. Not so often as of old is heard the complaint of the farmers that they can not keep their boys at home.

The tilling of the soil has lately taken on new dignity. Modern methods and machinery have banished much of the old back-breaking toil. The efforts of the department of agriculture and the training provided by agricultural colleges have put progressive farming on a scientific basis. There is money to be made at it, also—more now than ever before.

The telephone, electric railroads and rural free mail delivery have put the farm in close touch with town and city. The farmer boy can often share the delights of the theater, the concert and the park with the city boy and at but little more cost. The old, narrow life of drudgery need no longer exist for those who do not desire it. It is not difficult as it once was to keep the boy on the farm.

The call of the land, too, is heard by many city men. Electric railroads make it possible for them to transact their business in the town and yet live amid the fields and woods of the county. Some of the biggest and most successful farms are located on the edges of cities and are owned and managed by professional men, manufacturers and merchants. After all, city life is unnatural. The only natural life is close to the soil.—Cleveland Leader.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

There's something radically wrong with the woman who is unable to find an excuse for a good old-fashioned cry at least once a week.

A SHORTAGE MADE GOOD

D. W. Locke of Bucyrus Has His Troubles.

HE'S FOUND TO BE 36,425 TO THE BAD

Resigns as Secretary of the Bucyrus Building and Loan Association, and He and Relatives and Friends Make Good—Locke Is Well Known in This City.

It is announced that a shortage of $36,425 had been discovered by State Inspector Johnston of Akron in the accounts of the Bucyrus Building and Loan association, and that D. W. Locke, the secretary, had resigned.

Locke, who is quite well known here, ran for congress on the Republican ticket five years ago, admits the shortage, but explains it. He says the stock was expected to pay a dividend of eight per cent. Upon the depression years ago and failure to earn the dividend, instead of laying the matter before the directors, he transferred the money from another fund and the dividend was paid. Once begun, this bookkeeping could not be abandoned, and, while a large proportion of the apparent shortage was paid in dividends to the stockholders, it was the secretary's bookkeeping and up to him to make good, which he did. Continuing for a series of years, the discrepancy grew to large proportions. The association does not lose a penny.

Locke, his father-in-law and his friends have made good the shortage and there will be no arrests. Locke is prominent in politics and in church work. The depositors of the association, realizing that a deficit no longer exists, are not clamoring for their money.

IS KILLED IN SEWER TRENCH

Samuel F. Eaton Meets Death at London.

LABORER EMPLOYED BY JOSEPH MURPHY

Eaton Leaves a Wife and Three Children Living on Glad Street—Has Been Working in London for Several Months — Remains Arrived Here Sunday.

Samuel F. Eaton of Glad street was killed shortly before noon Saturday while working in a sewer trench at London, Madison county. Eaton was struck by earth which came from a cave-in of a side of the trench above his head.

The first news of Eaton's death was received at noon by Charles L. Allen, the county auditor, who was notified by telephone by the superintendent under whom the Marion man was working. The first message conveyed only meager particulars of the accident.

The dead man has a wife and three children living on Glad street. The children are Harry, Fred, and Miss Bertha Eaton. The remains were brought here Sunday.

Mr. Eaton went to London, August 1, to work for Joseph Murphy, a Marion man, who has a contract for constructing a big sewer there.

He was employed as a common laborer.

The unfortunate man was forty-two years of age and was well-known here. He was a member of Wayside Lodge, I. O. O. F.

MRS. PARK B. THEW ENTERTAINS FRIENDS

Seventy-Third Anniversary of Birth Celebrated.

Mrs. Park B. Thew celebrated her seventy-third birthday anniversary at her home on south Main street, Monday evening, by entertaining her family relatives and a number of the employes of the Marion Railway, Light and Power company.

The evening was passed with various social amusements, after which supper was served. Mrs. Thew was well remembered by her relatives, and the conductors and motormen presented her with a handsome rocking chair.

ARE MARRIED AT THE COURT-HOUSE

Schweinfurth-Schuster Wedding Friday Afternoon.

Miss Catharine Schuster of Pleasant township and Mr. Arthur Schweinfurth of Waldo township were married at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon in the probate court-room. The ceremony was performed by Justice H. C. Thompson and was witnessed by a number of court-house attaches.

The groom is a well-known young farmer and will reside with his bride in Waldo township.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

$3.00 AND UP.

$3.00 AND UP.

Ride in Comfort.

The above picture represents a **Storm Protector** *which we believe the most convenient, simplest and best device on the market. It can quickly be attached to any rig, and for persons who drive—this protector is worth many times its cost. Come in see our line before buying.*

A Suggestion to Wives.

Why not make your husband a Xmas present of one of these Storm Protectors? He surely would greatly appreciate such a gift.

T. F. LUNDERGAN

EAST CHURCH STREET.

A SURPRISE

is in store for you in fine, genuine, high-grade, beautiful American Cut Glass at Markert's China Store.

Come and see for yourself.

J. C. Markert.

NOW

For December Business.

Never Such Stocks, Never Such Buying Opportunities.

We propose to make this month the biggest in our history, and if enormous stocks and the lowest prices count—then disappointment cannot be ours. Come here tonight and next week, buy wearing apparel or home necessities at 25 per cent less than competitive stores.

Men's leather tipped canvass gloves 10c pair, 3 pair..... 25c

Men's fleece lined jersey gloves.... 15, 20 & 25c

Men's hogskin or buckskin gauntlet gloves, lined or unlined, pair..... 48c

Men's heavy wool mittens and gloves with large comfort roll, per pair..... 25c

Unlined goatskin gloves with gauntlets, per pair..... 25c

Large line Men's dress gloves in kid, undressed kid and golf gloves..... 48 to 98c

..THE.. RACKET STORE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

The Elks Observe a Fine Program Sunday,

SMITH W. BENNETT DELIVERS ADDRESS

Exercises Held at the Grand Opera-House Attended by an Audiance Numbering 700--A Prayer Offered by Rev. Edmund G. Mapes of St. Paul's Church.

The members of Marion Lodge, No 32, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, fittingly observed the annual memorial for their departed brothers at the Grand opera-house Sunday afternoon.

About 100 members of the order with over 600 of their friends attended the services to pay a tribute of remembrance to those departed. The stage was nicely decorated with wild holly, cut flowers and emblems of the order. By the sound of the gavel and a light of the clock for those departed, Edgar A. Dombaugh, James S. Reed, Rolla C. Perry, George Key, Harvey Millisor, J. H. Reed, T. H. B. Beale, W. T. McKelvy, S. T. Beerbower, John E. Rroads, George W. McMurray, George C. Peadon and Morris Breen answered the roll call of those departed.

The musical program was opened with an overture, "Light Calvary," by the Philharmonic orchestra. The memorial services were opened by Exalted Ruler A. F Linscott. The male quartet composed of J. V. Wilson, J. W. Jacoby, J. E Waddell and T. J. Mills rendered a selection, entitled "Nearer Home," and after the responsive service by the officers of the lodge and the singing of the opening ode Rev. Edmund G. Mapes of St. Paul's Episcopal church, led in prayer.

Following a beautiful solo by Mrs. Charles L. Allen, accompanied on the piano by Miss Ada Bowen, the eulogy was delivered by Judge B. G. Young.

Judge Young opened his address with the thought that God has so ordered and so governs that our mistakes shall be buried with the body while the good we do shall live to benefit the race. The kindly acts, the sympathy and the good those who have died have done, are deserving of a day of remembrance and while they are gone they are not forgotten for to live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die. Discussing the goodness of the departed brothers should fill our minds with higher thoughts and make purer hearts.

Our brothers have lived a good life, proved sincere and conscientious and now we mourn them while they in their home on high look down on us with a feeling of sympathy. Still notwithstanding our faith and philosophy, nothing can soothe our aching hearts. Let us take a lesson from them so that when we are called to follow, we will be prepared for our home beyond the clouds.

Mrs. Alice J. Harris contributed a pleasing vocal solo, Miss Jessie Havill playing the piano accompaniment.

Smith W. Bennett of Columbus delivered the memorial address, his talk, which was quite lengthy, being much appreciated. Mr. Bennett began by giving a brief history of the birth of the order. He stated that out of the necessities, the aspirations and the desire for human companionship, the Order of Elks originated, it being based on the fact that man was a social creature and it is an obligation growing out of recognition of this law to train oneself for the best enjoyment of life

It is a belief of the Elks that life even here can be made better by joining influence with influence, friendship with friendship, by cementing our lives with bands indissoluble and thus to assist, to cheer, to guide and to succor in time of need and at the close of life give the parting memorial, "We write their faults upon the sands, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory."

Life is a partnership in which we cannot always expect to receive but some day must give and thus it is proven that reciprocity is the law of the universe, that in the service of man, what we give we have, what we spend we gain, what we keep we lose. That the praises sung of the men of fortune who have established institutions on ill-gotten gains, are not to be compared with the charity where man or woman has been helped with kindly word or deed. And that in the practice of charity, although we fail in raising mortals to the skies, we can at least possess that lesser virtue of not dragging others down

Justice, the second precept of the order has been characterized by Webster as "the greatest interest of man on earth."

As love is the perfection of all the virtues of the human heart, so it stands with fidelity, faithfulness, to crown all. It is greatest when shadows are thickest, at a time in life when every act of kindness becomes a towering monument in the memory of those who suffer. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" and draws together by stronger bands than ever human efforts forged, the hearts of all humanity.

In his closing thought Mr. Bennett spoke of death as being more than mere speculation. Our teachings are those of the christian's faith and we believe with the ancient philosopher that the grave is but an open door to brighter worlds beyond.

After a selection by the orchestra, the closing ceremonies of the lodge were held. The audience joined in singing the doxology, after which Rev. Mr. Mapes closed the ceremonies with the benediction.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SAMUEL F. EATON

Further Particulars of Accident at London.

The body of Samuel F. Eaton of Glad street, who was killed at London, Saturday morning, arrived here over the Hocking Valley railroad, Saturday night. The funeral was conducted from the late home, Monday at 9 30 o'clock, Rev. C. E. Rowley, pastor of the Wesley M E church, officiating.

Additional information concerning Eaton's tragic death is to the effect that he had been doing the brick work on a manhole, when without a moment's warning, the scaffolding gave way, causing the embankment to cave in on him and crushing out his life. His funeral was attended by a number of his fellow workmen and was in charge of Wayside Lodge, No. 864, I. O. O F., of which Mr. Eaton was a member.

THE CHOICE OF JUNIORS

Ben Grills Elected Vice President of Y. M. C. A. Juniors.

A CONFERENCE IS HELD AT BELLEVUE

Following a Business Session a Game of Basket-Ball Is Played and Marion Boys Win--Next Conference Will Be Held at Springfield--Marion Delegations Return Home.

At the second annual state conference of the juniors of the Young Men's Christian association, which closed Sunday night at Bellevue, Ben Grills, son of Mr and Mrs. W. J. Grills, residing at Columbia and High street, was unanimously elected vice president. He also presided at the afternoon business session, Friday.

The Marion delegation arrived home, Monday morning Herbert Johnson, who was elected chairman of the business committee, figured on the program of Friday evening and his toast, "Our Views," was one of the best features. The Marion boys were royally entertained while at the conference.

Saturday afternoon a basket-ball team chosen from members of the local delegation played a team composed of the Columbus delegation, Marion winning by a score of fifteen to two Luray Mouser was a member of the committee that nominated officers.

The next conference will be held at Springfield.

The Marion boys who attended the conference were Ben Grills, Herbert Johnson, Raymond Jennings, Clyde McNeil, Arthur King, Luray Mouser, LeRoy Frank, Rodney Hume, Karl Stoll and Frazier Guthery. The delegation was headed by General Secretary J. H. Oatey and Assistant Secretary Homer R Waddell.

Mrs E. B. Barlow, residing on south Prospect street, met with an accident about 5 o'clock Saturday evening. Mrs. Barlow had been making a call on Olney avenue, and while enroute home she slipped on the icy pavement, and falling, broke her left arm.

Schools Dismissed.

La Rue, Dec 4.—[Special.]—Owing to the fact that there was not sufficient heat at the local schools today, 200 pupils were dismissed An effort will be made to have conditions remedied in time to resume school Tuesday.

Wedding Ceremony.

Miss Cora L Gee and Mr. Marshall D. Riffe, both of this city, were married at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon by Justice H. C. Thompson The ceremony was performed in the probate court-room and was witnessed by a small company of court-house officials

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder, Bad Blood and Nervous Troubles caused by Sick Kidneys.

Flocken's drug store, the well-known druggist of Marion, knows by experience that HINDIPO will cure all forms of Kidney and Nervous Troubles, and will guarantee it in all cases.

Can't you afford to try it at their risk? It costs you nothing if it don't do the work.

Sent by mail to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50, under a positive guarantee.

COLLAPSE OF THE SERVICE

Light and Power Company Suffers Breakdown.

GENERAL MANAGER MAKES STATEMENT

New Machinery and New Lighting System Is Promised at Once--A New Addition Was Begun Tuesday--Delay Has Been Caused by Slow Delivery of Materials.

The Marion Railway, Light & Power company suffered a very bad collapse of its service about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a break-down which the company management states has been fought against for several months.

In an interview, Monday, General Manager George Whysall stated that the company thought it right that the public and the patrons should know something of the conditions and causes leading up to a suspension of a certain portion of the service.

According to the statements made the local plant has been relieved of all responsibility so far as the operation of the C., D. and M. cars and the local city cars is concerned

It was hoped that when this load was removed the plant would be sufficient to furnish power and light for patrons throughout the city until new machinery might be installed, but such has not proven the case.

Leaking flues and defective boilers put the plant out of operation entirely at the time mentioned A force of men was promptly put at work making repairs, but conditions were such that it was impossible to give incandescent lighting and alternating current power until after 3 o'clock each day for three or four days The company Monday installed a number of direct power motors to take the place of alternating motors, which could not be used by patrons owing to the mishap

The company began the construction of new feed wires, Tuesday, that conducted current from Stratford to assist the local plant temporarily. Direct power was supplied Monday by the Marion Steam Shovel company.

A new addition to the present building was begun, Tuesday, and machinery equal to the needs of the plant will be quickly put in service. As soon as the new machinery is in use, the entire lighting system will be rebuilt.

Mr. Whysall states that the delay in construction has been caused by the delay in the delivery of necessary machinery and materials.

ROSHON'S FEET BADLY FROZEN

It May Be Necessary To Amputate One Foot.

PATIENT IS NOW IN THE CITY HOSPITAL

William Roshon, a Farm Hand Employed on Farm of L. M. Thompson in a Very Serious Condition--Said To Have Been Intoxicated When Feet Were Frozen.

William Roshon, aged fifty-five years, a farmhand, employed on the L. M Thompson farm, six miles north of town, was brought to the City hospital, Sunday, suffering from frozen feet. It may be necessary to amputate the right foot.

Last Thursday night, Roshon is said to have gone to sleep in the bottom of a wagon while driving to De Cliff.

Had Roshon received the proper surgical attention at once it is probable that both feet could have been saved, but it is stated at the hospital that the right one will in all probability be taken off

It is stated that Roshon was intoxicated when his feet were frozen.

Frank W Anderson, a benedict of a week, called at Star office Tuesday and stated that he was not married at midnight to Miss Abbie E. Holland as reported, but that the marriage took place at Green Camp, last Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, the mistake being made by the similarity in sound over the telephone of "eleven-thirty" and "seven-thirty."

A New Dessert Idea.

You and thousands of others are tired of the every day desserts. Let us suggest that you try to-day

D-Zerta Quick Pudding

Which can be prepared instantly. All ingredients in the package. Add one quart milk, bring to a boil, cool and serve. Five choice flavors--Vanilla, Lemon, Chocolate, Strawberry and Orange. 10c. All grocers.

Order Each Flavor To-day.

MRS. JAY A. HARE DIES IN THIS CITY

Suffers for Last Two Years of Complication of Diseases.

The following clipping from the Wyandot Union-Republican tells of the death of Mrs. Hattie Hedges Hare, well known in this city:

Mrs. Hattie Hedges Hare died at the Sawyer sanatorium at Marion, Friday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, after suffering for over two years from a complication of diseases, being unconscious for the last two weeks.

Deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hedges and was born at the old home farm, south of this city, February 14, 1861, and spent most of her early childhood with her parents at Pittsburg, until the age of nine, when they moved to this city in 1871 Mrs Hare attended the public schools of this city within one year of graduating, when she was advised to take up Latin and Greek under Professor Bechards, preparatory to entering the O W. U., where she went in 1881, entering the classical course, also taking music and art.

On October 15, 1885, deceased was married to Jay A. Hare, in this city, to which union three children were born, all living, they being Wesley Hedges, Jonathan Sampson and Mary Elizabeth

Mrs. Hare was one of this city's most popular women She was always of a cheerful disposition and numbered her friends by the score, whose hearts are saddened by her death. She was a devoted christian and an active member of the M. E. church. Besides her children, she is survived by her mother, Mrs Wesley Hedges, three sisters, Mrs M. A. Bridge of Columbus, Mrs. H. H Sears of Harpster and Miss Flora Hedges of this city, and two brothers Ellet, south of this city, and Pearl of Chicago.

The remains were brought to this city Saturday morning at 7.05 o'clock and taken to the home of her mother on west Wyandot avenue, where the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. John W. Holland, pastor of the M E church Interment at Oak Hill cemetery.

ARE MARRIED AT THE HOME OF THE PASTOR

Miss Fay Wornstaff and Mr. M. W. Plumley Wed.

Miss Fay Wornstaff of Ashley and Mr. Mahlon W. Plumley of Cardington were married, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, by Rev D. H. Bailey, pastor of the Epworth M. E. church, at his home on Oak street.

The young people visited with relatives here Saturday night and left Sunday for their future home in Cardington.

Ohio Evangelist Dead.

Press despatches from Honolulu tell of the death of Rev. Daniel Shepardson, an Ohio evangelist, which occurred there a week ago

Rev Mr. Shepardson was well known in this city, having lived here over a year about four years ago while taking treatment at the sanatorium His home was in Granville, Ohio. Although a cripple and an invalid, he did great good as a missionary He was well known here among church people.

Mrs. Rose E. Tron Dead.

La Rue, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rose E. Tron, wife of Michael Tron, residing northwest of Agosta, died as a result of childbirth at her home, Sunday night at 9 30 o'clock. She was thirty-two years, three months and nine days old A husband and a ten-day-old babe survive

The funeral service will be held at the residence, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. A Sutton officiating

ELMER CONKLIN BADLY INJURED

Explodes Two Pounds of Powder in Bucket.

IS BLOWN FROM HIS FEET AND IS BURNED

Passes a Leak in Gas Main Where Gas Had Been Ignited--Tossed Pinch of Powder into Blaze and Explosion Follows--Man May Recover Although Condition Is Serious.

Elmer Conklin, aged about forty years and married, residing at Owen, lies at his home in a serious condition as a result of a powder explosion, Monday morning about 9 o'clock.

Conklin is employed as a driller at the Owens stone quarry and was carrying a bucket, containing two pounds of powder. He came to a leak in a gas main that had been ignited and unthinkingly tossed a pinch of the powder into the fire.

With the flash the powder in the bucket was touched off and Conklin was blown from his feet He was badly burned about the face, neck and arms, but his injuries are not thought to be so serious as to prove fatal.

The injured man was taken to his home, where Dr. Charles Finefrock attended him.

HOUSEHOLD CONVULSED

Henry Schweikert Threatens To Take His Life.

POLICE FIND MAN LOCKED IN A ROOM

Is Relieved of Weapon and Refuses To Be Comforted--A Physician Is Called and Finds Schweikert Has been Drinking--Police Pronounce the Case a Bluff.

The household of Henry Schweikert, who conducts a saloon at No. 140 south Main street and who lives upstairs, was convulsed with excitement, when Schweikert signified his intention of blowing out his brains and locked himself up in his bedroom, Sunday about noon.

Mrs. Schweikert ran to the telephone and called the police Captain A K. Patterson and Patrolman Fitzell responded and found the door leading to Schweikert's room securely locked. They gazed through an outside window and there on the bed lay outstretched the form of the saloonkeeper, with a thirty-eight caliber revolver at his side. Had Schweikert committed suicide? If he had, no shot had been heard, so the police debated for a few moments what to do, while the Schweikert family went on at a great rate

Officer Fitzell suggested that maybe the man was lying still only to kill himself when somebody entered the room, but he and the captain raised the window and Fitzell entered. He made a desperate dash for the gun, which he placed in his pocket, and felt no more uneasiness. The officers and members of the family tried to arouse the man on the bed, but Schweikert refused to be comforted in that fashion

Then a physician was called and Dr. S. H. Britton made an examination with the result that Schweikert was found to be suffering from excessive drinking, and his case was pronounced by the police as a bluff.

Not in Vain.

If the Annapolis inquiry results in the banishment of the code from the academy, Midshipman Branch will not have died in vain.—Columbus Dispatch

Over Half a Million SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit?

Do you think we could hold the trade of half a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly what we say wasn't firmly established?

Do you think U. S. Senators, Foreign Ambassadors, Bankers, Business and Professional men in every section of this country would keep on using HAYNER WHISKEY if it wasn't all right?

Do you think doctors would recommend it and hospitals use it, if it wasn't absolutely pure and unadulterated?

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"I have found Hayner Whiskey exceptionally fine for table and medicinal purposes"

Wm. M. Stewart.
U. S. Senator from Nevada.

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

OUR OFFER We will send you in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES OF HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE FOR $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it—every bottle if you wish. Then if you don't find it just as we say and perfectly satisfactory, ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any offer be fairer? You don't risk a cent.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$15.20**, by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it **NOW.**

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400 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.

A Real Live .. **SANTA CLAUS**

AND A SANTA CLAUS POSTOFFICE.

Bring or send the children here Saturday—have them see a real Chris Kiedle, enjoy the pretty sight of hundreds of Toys, Dolls, Books, etc

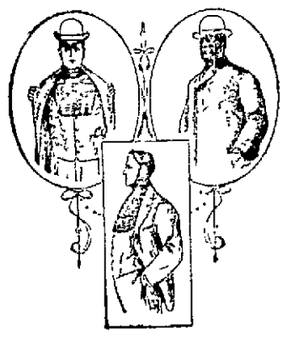
Write a Letter to Santa Claus, bring it to him here Saturday—we will see that it is delivered.

The largest, best and cheapest place to buy Xmas toys will be here.

N. Main St. ***The Bee Hive*** N. Main St.

"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY. "MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY

"SCOTT" MUFFLERS.



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The most sensible and serviceable article before the public. Combines protection for neck, ear and head. We show a complete line of colors for ladies', men and boys.

50c, 75c, $1.00.

Visit our Overcoat department. It'll interest you. **The Manhattan.**

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"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES,

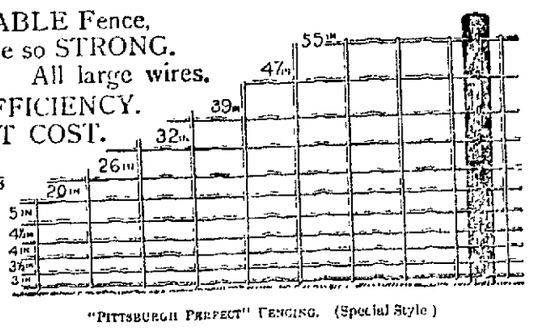
ALL GALVANIZED STEEL WIRES.

FOR FIELD, FARM AND HOG FENCING.

THE ONLY ELECTRICALLY WELDED FENCE.

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED PERFECT.

The DURABLE Fence,
None so STRONG.
All large wires.
Highest EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST COST.
No Wraps to hold Moisture and cause Rust.



"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCING. (Special Style)

Absolutely STOCK PROOF. We can SAVE YOU MONEY on Fencing.

CALL AND SEE IT.

Having bought a large stock of fencing this fall, we are in a position to save you from 15 to 20 per cent on your fence for next spring. You will make money by leaving your orders now. We have the fence in stock and can deliver it at once.

Kling & Wilson.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a Convenient to carry with you. Don't be without it. Ask your druggist. 1906 ALMANAC FREE. Write to Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia. **25c size**

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A LAD FALLS INTO A LAKE

LaVerne Templeton Narrowly Escapes Drowning.

LITTLE SISTER AND COUSIN RESCUE HIM

Child Is Weighed Down by His Wet Clothing and Is Encumbered by a Scum of Ice—Bravely Struggles To Save His Life—No Bad Effects Are Anticipated.

LaVerne, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Templeton of No. 126 south Greenwood street, fell from the ledge, a distance of ten feet, into Lafayette lake off Greenwood street, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was rescued by the heroic efforts of his nine-year-old sister. Marian, and his eight-year-old cousin, Irwin Taylor of Indianapolis, who with his mother, Mrs. May Taylor, is visiting at the Templeton home.

The children were playing in a small cave near the lake. Young Templeton started to climb the bank, lost his footing and fell backward into the water, which was covered by a thin coating of ice. The water was considerably beyond his depth and he tried to swim to the water's edge through the scum of ice, which with his clothes, weighed him down. He sank a couple of times in his struggles to reach a point of safety and might have drowned had not his little sister and cousin climbed down the bank and held out their hands to him.

The boy first clutched his sister and came near dragging her into the water, but with the combined strength of the two they were able to pull him out of his perilous position.

Before the lad reached home he was chilled through by the cold from his wet clothing, but it is not thought he will suffer any serious effects from the experience.

THIEF STANDS BEFORE PISTOL

Chester Davis in Position To Kill Visitor.

BURGLAR STRIKES MATCHES IN CELLAR.

Fellow Is Heard by Mr. and Mrs. Davis—Effort Is Made To Confine Him in the Cellar, but Burglar Makes His Escape Unharmed—No Clew to His Identity.

A sneak thief, who entered the cellar at the home of Chester Davis at No. 735 east Center street and stole several cans of fruit, Saturday morning, little realizes how near to the threshold of death he came. Had it not been for the self-composure and presence of mind of Mr. Davis the thief might now be occupying a slab at one of the local morgues.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mrs. Davis was awakened by the sound of matches being lighted in the cellar. She aroused her husband, who listened, and distinctly the sound of another match being struck came directly from beneath them in the cellar. Quietly as possible Davis rose, secured his revolver and stepped to a window over the outside entrance to the cellar.

The sneak thief must have heard a slight noise and he came out of the cellar, standing on the steps and squarely in front of Davis' gun. He stood motionless as if listening, while Davis held the revolver pointing at his head.

"It was too much for me," said Davis, in speaking of the incident Saturday. "I couldn't kill the man as he stood there I would have felt like a murderer."

The thief, after listening a few moments, returned to the cellar. Meantime, Davis was slipping on his shoes in order to run out of the house, fasten the cellar door and thus capture the thief. When he started, however, he fell over some chairs in the darkness and reached the back door in time to see the thief running across the back lot. Bang! Davis took a parting shot at the fleeing man, who kept on running and escaped. Then Davis notified the police.

Ground Broken—Ground was broken last Friday for the new vestry house which is to be erected at the rear of St. Paul's Episcopal church on north High street. The contract has been awarded to L. H. Delauder and work on the construction of the new vestry house will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Besides the erection of the vestry house the church interior will be improved and remodeled.

It Is "Dennis."

According to Baron Rosen, the Czar "has made an immortal name for himself." Is it "Dennis?"—Cleveland Leader.

COMMON PLEAS.

Albert and Lenox Reber, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas V. Reber, have filed a petition in the court of common pleas asking for a revivor of judgment against the Marion County Agricultural society. The amount of the judgment prayed for is $8,779.62.

The plaintiffs relate that on July 8, 1899, they secured judgment in the court of common pleas for $15,431.67 on a promissory note given by the agricultural society. Of this amount only $6,652.05 has been paid.

The plaintiffs ask that judgment for the remainder of the note, with interest at seven per cent. from July 8, 1899, be revived.

In the suit brought by Dr. Horatio Chisholm against Horace W Whayman of Zanesville to recover $151 on a promissory note, Judge B. G. Young has found that Whayman is the owner of twelve shares of founder's preferred stock in the Marion City and County hospital. He has appointed Sheriff Sells receiver and has ordered the stock sold The stock is valued at $600.

Claiming that John Jacobs of Green Camp refused to pay for a colt which he had contracted to buy, Charles E. King of Union county asks judgment for $182.50 in the court of common pleas.

King relates that, October 23, he solds Jacobs a French draft colt and agreed to furnish a certificate of registration, the consideration for the colt and certificate being $187.50. Jacobs paid five dollars down and received the colt, so King relates. The agreement was that as soon as Jacobs received the registration certificate he was to pay the remainder, $182.50.

King says that he secured the registration certificate, but that Jacobs now refuses to take the certificate and also refuses to pay the remainder of the price for the colt. He asks the court to give him judgment for $182.50 with interest.

John W. Kellog wants a divorce from Viola E Kellog, and Saturday, through his attorney, H E. Hill, he filed a petition in the court of common pleas praying for the separation. Kellog's most serious complaint against his wife is that for several years she conducted in West Marion "The Last Chance," which he says was the city's most notorious resort.

Kellog relates that he was married to his wife in this city January 24, 1893, and that he has been a faithful husband. For over five years, Kellog relates, his wife has been guilty of gross neglect, has associated with other men and drank intoxicating liquors, compelling him finally to leave her and live alone

Daniel C. Boor was granted a divorce by Judge B. G. Young Saturday from the woman whom he married thirty-two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Boor have five grown children.

Boor's chief complaint against his wife was that she drove him from their home and refused to let him return. They were married in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1873.

Judge Young decreed that Boor should pay all costs.

Judge James C. Tobias, defendant in a suit brought in the court of common pleas by George E. Turner, formerly vice president and general manager of the Turner Engineering company of Bucyrus, has filed a cross-petition here through his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery. Tobias wants a judgment for $828.50 which he claims Turner owes him and asks to have Turner's petition dismissed.

Turner sued Tobias for a fraction over $700, claiming that the judge agreed to take stock valued at that amount in the Turner Engineering company but refused to pay for the stock when it was delivered.

In his cross-petition Judge Tobias relates that Turner owes him $310 with interest at 6 per cent from February 7, 1898, saying that he loaned Turner the money on that date.

Tobias also claims that Turner owes him $518.50 which he paid in assessments on his stock in the Turner Engineering company. The plaintiff states that Turner, as vice president and general manager of the company, caused the business to become insolvent through his extravagance and neglect, making it necessary to assess the stockholders. Tobias relates that Turner paid no assessment and that he used the money of the other stockholders to meet the company's indebtedness. He asks that his assessments, amounting to $518.50, be refunded.

A marriage license has been issued to Arthur Schweinfurth of Waldo township and Catharine Schuster of Pleasant township

PRESIDENT BUTLER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND HIS ATTITUDE ON FOOTBALL.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university has made himself the object of criticism by football enthusiasts because of his action in bringing about the abolition of the sport in the institution over which he presides. Columbia's present attitude is due to the fact that accidents are becoming more numerous each year. The advocates of "socker" or association football declare that the present crusade against Rugby will result in a great boom for their sport, which, by the way, has already been officially taken up by several universities.

BUFFALOES ON THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

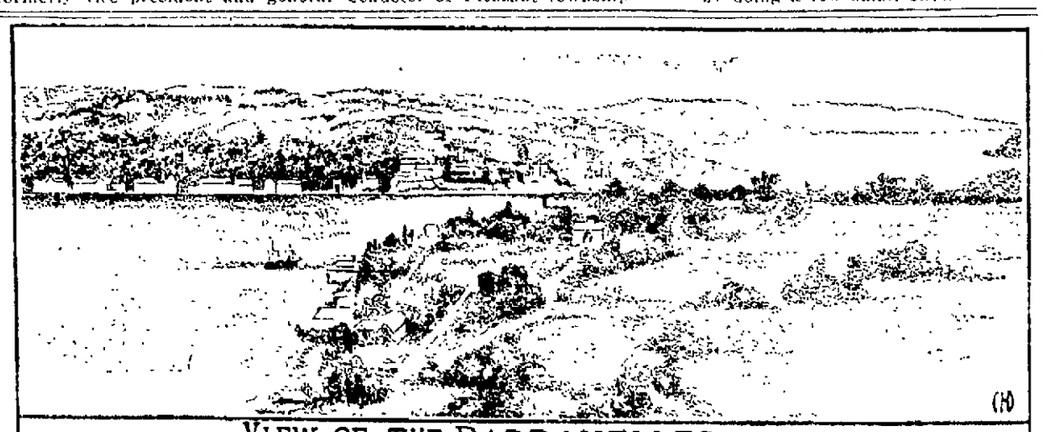
There Being No Demand for Them, They Are Withdrawn.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Seven shaggy-haired tough-hided buffaloes arrived at the stock yards Monday along with several thousand cattle, and were placed on sale, to the perplexity of the buyers, apparently, whose bids on the "animals for slaughtering purposes" ranged from $13.50 to $100. The consignment came from J. D. Carr, a ranchman living at Pierre, South Dakota, and they were finally withdrawn from the market. They will be disposed of if possible to "zoos" or circus companies.

Company Organized—C S Lippincott, E. E. Bush, S. B. Lippincott, E. L. Bush, E. M. Jones and N. F. Gill were elected directors of the American Real Estate company, Saturday, and they elected S. B. Lippincott, president; C. S. Lippincott, vice president, N. F. Gill, secretary; E. L. Bush, treasurer, and E. E. Bush, general manager.

A Broken Arm—Jorn Miller, a young man employed in building a chimney for a new house on Bennett street, fell from a ladder, Tuesday noon, and suffered a broken right arm, the member being broken just above the wrist. The fracture was reduced by Dr. R C M. Lewis.

The man who is always going to do a lot of great things usually ends by doing a few small ones.



VIEW OF THE DARDANELLES

MAP SHOWING THE IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS

TURKEY'S PERIODICAL DEFIANCE OF THE POWERS.

Turkey's periodical defiance of the powers, which has resulted in the usual manner—by the backdown of the sultan—has come to be one of the most important menaces to the continued peace of Europe. It is well known that the sultan would never dare to assume an attitude of defiance were it not for the feeling that at some time or other he will succeed in so working upon the jealousies of the powers of Europe as to set two of them at each other's throat. For that reason it is believed that steps will shortly be taken to render such a contingency impossible

THE ENGINE IS DISABLED

Drive-Rod Breaks and Wreck Is Barely Averted.

ENGINEER STICKS TO POST OF DUTY

Accident to Erie Passenger Train No. 8 Near Espyville Early Tuesday. An Engine Is Sent from Marion Yards To Bring in the Train—No One Is Injured.

While speeding along at fifty miles an hour, one of the drive-rods of an engine drawing Erie eastbound passenger train, No. 8, due here at 5:32 a. m., broke at Moran's switch, near Espyville, Tuesday morning.

The engineer and fireman narrowly escaped death and the passengers received a severe jolting, although none was injured. Some were thrown from their seats, however, and those in the sleeper were most unceremoniously awakened.

The ties and rails on the side of the broken rod were damaged for a considerable distance and one entire side of the engine was stripped. Engineer George Brown of Huntington, Indiana, barely escaped being struck by a flying piece of iron, but he stuck to his post long enough to reverse his engine, when he and his fireman sought safety in the coal tender.

The disabled engine was placed on the siding by a crew from the local yards and the passengers were brought on to Marion, where another engine was secured and the train continued on its journey about one hour late. The broken engine was brought to the local yards that afternoon, and will be taken to the Galion shops for repairs

Livery Business Sold—A Grunditsch has sold his livery business to W. S. Sherman of Ashley and has taken up the business of selling and exchanging horses. He now owns the stable on Orchard street formerly used by R. W. Hipple.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

Official Board of the Central Christian Church Meets.

REV. O. D. MAPLE LEAVES PASTORATE

Rev. Mr. Maple Is Chosen as Pastor for Another Year, but Refuses To Accept and Tenders His Resignation—No Announcement as to His Intentions.

The resignation of Rev. O. D. Maple as pastor of the Central Christian church was accepted at a meeting of the official board, Monday evening, and will be acted on at a congregational meeting to be held later. The resignation is to take effect December 31.

On November 12 last, the church asked Mr. Maple to remain another year. As he did not give notice of acceptance, the matter was taken up by members of the board, with the result that the minister handed in his resignation.

Rev. Mr. Maple came to Marion about a year ago from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. When asked concerning his future plans, he said that he was not prepared to make a statement further than that he expected to remain in Marion

"Do you expect to go into some business for yourself?" he was asked.

"I expect to do anything I can get to do to make a living," he replied simply.

The resignation of the Central Christian church pastor, following upon the heels of his attack through the press and from the pulpit on the recent charity ball, will come as a surprise not only to the people of the city, but some members of his flock as well, it is said. However, it is altogether likely that at a congregational meeting to be held in the near future an effort will be made to induce Mr. Maple to stay, as his pastorate has proved highly satisfactory to the members of his congregation.

In addition to accepting the resignation of the pastor, the board made arrangements to hold a revival meeting next April, when John Marshall of Chicago, an evangelist of some note, will be here to conduct the services.

The congregation will move into the rear part of the new church edifice now being erected during the latter part of January, and expects to occupy the entire church by February 20, when the national board of the foreign mission society will be here for a few days and hold a number of meetings.

At least once in every man's career he is ambitious to patent some freak invention.

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BIRTHS.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Main of Pearl street Saturday morning.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hecker of east Center street, Monday, a son.

Born, Tuesday, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fowler of Superior street.

Women and glassware should be handled with care.

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